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The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,781 New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1886.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.



PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captains.	TUESDAY. 1886.
L ROME	5013	1000	G. F. Cates	7th Sept.
M MALWA	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	14th ,,
L CLYDE	4124	800	E. M. Edmonds	21st Friday
— ASSAM	3038	500	J. P. Hassall	1st Oct.
L SUTLEJ	4149	800	A. H. Johnson	5th ,,
M BENGAL	45.0	5.0	W. B. Andrews	15th ,,
L THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	22nd ,,
— GWALIOR	2753	500	H. Haselwood	29th ,,

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through tickets issued including railway fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge will leave the P. & O. Dockyard, Mazagon, at 2 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1886.
RAVENNA	3372	700	A. B. Daniell	3rd Sept.
VERONA	3116	600	M. de Horne	17th ,,
CATHAY	2983	500	E. Ashdown	1st Oct.
ROHILLA	3560	700	W. Barratt	15th ,,
HYDASPES	2984	500	G. Scrivener	29th ,,

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, August 31, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
,, to Marseilles ,, 520, ,, 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers for Marseilles transhipped at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
MANILLA	5,000	800	10th Sept.	1st Nov.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	1st Oct.	20th Nov.
ARCHIMEDE	4,000	600	20th Oct.	10th Dec.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th Nov.	1st Jan. 1887

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
R. RUBBATTINO	5,000	6th Sept.
BORMIDA	3,000	15th Oct.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Aug. 27, 1886.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

FORTNIGHTLY LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI* AND TRIESTE.

* In order to avoid quarantine, steamers will proceed from Port Said to Trieste direct, omitting Brindisi, until further notice.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1886.
PANDORA	T. Radonicich	3,500	500	16th Sept.
POSEIDON	G. Domcich	4,600	550	25th Sept.
BERKNICE	C. Hechtinger	3,500	550	3rd October
THISBE	A. Ballovich	3,500	500	16th ,,
VORWARTS	F. Radonicich	2,800	450	3rd Nov.
AMPHITRITE	B. Gelcich	4,600	600	16th ,,

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 1.0

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 5th, and BRINDISI on the 7th, of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1886.
TITANIA	S. Mersa	4,200	550	2nd Oct.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Ag. Agent.

Sassoon House, 60, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 25th August 1886.

HOUSES TO BE LET.

TO LET, a very desirable commodious upper-storied BUNGALOW at Parell, with a most charming Garden. For rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

2, Hornby Row.

TO LET, nearly opposite to the Victoria Garden, a RESIDENCE suitable for an Eurasian or Jewish family. Rent Rs. 60. The place is also well adapted for a small Boarding House. For further particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
House Agent.

NOTICE.

TO BE SOLD at Cuttack on September 13, the ship BOYNE, with salvaged articles.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Lloyds Agents.

Bombay, 24th August, 1886.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

TENDERS TO QUARRY a part of Gorupdeo Hill will be received till noon of 10th September 1886.

Plan, Specification, and General conditions may be seen at his office, Elphinstone Circle.

GEORGE E. ORMISTON,
Engineer.

PRINTING INK.—Best printing ink ever introduced into India. The undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for India for this printing ink. The best and cheapest in the market.

F. FISCHER & Co.

Meadow Street, Bombay.

AMERICAN STEAM ENGINES WORKED BY MINERAL OIL.

THESE engines are the best and cheapest in the world worked by kerosine-oil or other mineral oil.

Automatic in its fuel and water-supply, thereby rendering an engineer or fireman unnecessary.
Absolutely safe from explosion.
Puts out fire and re-lights it again when required.
The moment work is done expenses stop.
No dust, no dirt, no trouble.

For particulars apply to

F. FISCHER & CO.,
Sole Agents for India

Meadow Street, Fort.

LATEST OUT!
THE NEW WEED
"MOUNG LOO"
DIRECT FROM BURMA.

Rs. 22-0 .....per 1,000.
Rs. 2-8 .....per box of 100.

A mild, free, and fragrant smoke, specially suited for the present damp weather.

SAMPLES ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—



FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, 10th September, 1886, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ARABIA," 1,080 tons, on MONDAY, 6th September, (on arrival of Outward English Mail), calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MALDA," 1,945 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 8th September, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on THURSDAY, the 9th September, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 3rd September, 1886. Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SAGAR'S PATENT VELLUM TRACING CLOTHS.

36 inches wide, either glazed or dull back, per yard 14 as.; per roll of 24 yards, Rs. 18.

THE best article in the market, not affected by climate. A large quantity of all Drawing Papers kept in stock.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.
IMPORTERS OF MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

ARTISTS' WATER COLOURS.
WINSOR AND NEWTON'S.

		Cash prices. Rs. as.
One-Shilling Cakes, Pans or Tubes	each	0 10
Eighteen-Penny do. do.	,,	1 0
Two-Shilling do. do.	,,	1 2
Three-Shilling do. do.	,,	1 12
Five-Shilling do. do.	,,	2 12

BOXES OF DRY CAKE WATER COLOURS.

Six-Shilling Box, fitted with 6 Colours, Brushes, &c.	,,	4 4
Twelve-Shilling Box, fitted with 12 Colours, Brushes, &c.	,,	8 8
One-Guinea Box, fitted with 12 Colours, Brushes, &c.	,,	15 0
Two-Guinea Box, fitted with 24 Colours, Brushes, &c.	,,	30 0
Five-Guinea Box, especially fitted for Architects, Surveyors, &c., containing 16 Colours, Liquid Colours, Sable Brushes, Pens, Pencils, Chinaware, &c., &c.	,,	72 0

And other sizes.

BOXES OF MOIST PAN COLOURS.

Half-Guinea Box, fitted with 6 whole Pans of Colour, &c.	,,	6 8
One-Guinea Box, fitted with 12 whole Pans of Colour, &c.	,,	13 0
Thirty-Shilling Box, fitted with 18 whole Pans of Colour, &c.	,,	22 0

And other sizes.

BOXES OF MOIST TUBE COLOURS.

Twenty-two-Shilling Japanned Tin Box, fitted with 12 Tubes, Colour, &c	,,	15 0
Thirty-Shilling Japanned Tin Box, fitted with 24 Tubes, Colour, &c.	,,	35 0
Seventy-Shilling Japanned Tin Box, fitted with 30 Tubes, Colour, &c.	,,	52 0

And other sizes.

For colours contained in all the above boxes see our Illustrated Catalogue.

GOLD PAINT.
GOLD INK. LIQUIDS.
INDIAN INK. MEDIUMS, &c.
Solid Sketching and Drawing Blacks.

SCHLEICHER AND SCHULL'S SECTIONAL AND DRAWING PAPERS.

FINEST RED AND BROWN SABLE BRUSHES.
SKY AND WASH BRUSHES.
BEST CAMEL'S-HAIR BRUSHES.
WATER BOTTLES. DIPPERS.
BEST CUMBERLAND LEAD ARTISTS' PENCILS.
FRENCH PASTEL CRAYONS.
CONTE CRAYONS.
ARTISTS' MATERIALS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Illustrated Catalogues on application.

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

MAGIC LANTERNS AND DISSOLVING VIEW APPARATUS.

	Cash Prices. Rs. A.
MAGIC LANTERN, with 3 in. lens, brass front and solar argand lamp, in neat black box	18 0
MAGIC LANTERN, with 3½ in. lens, brass front and solar argand lamp, in neat black box	26 0
PHANTASMAGORIA LANTERN, with pair 3 in. condensing lenses, brass front, with 2 lenses, and best fountain lamp	34 0
PHANTASMAGORIA LANTERN, with pair 3½ in. condensing lenses, polished mahogany body, lined with tin, brass front, with special double combination achromatic front lenses, rack and pinion adjustment, and fountain solar lamp	66 0
PHANTASMAGORIA LANTERN, with pair 4 in. condensing lenses, oxycalcium spirit lamp, retort, purifier, wedge gas bag, pressure board, tubing and one dozen limes	120 0
DISSOLVING VIEW LANTERN, a pair with 3½ in. condensers, in box with dissolver and two dozen assorted slides	60 0
DISSOLVING VIEW LANTERN, a pair with 3½ in. compound condensers, in box with rack dissolver	120 0
DISSOLVING VIEW LANTERN, a pair with 4 in. compound condensers, rack dissolver, oxycalcium spirit lamps, retort, purifier, wedge gas bag, pressure board, tubing and one dozen limes	200 0
APHENGESCOPES for exhibiting opaque objects, cartes-de-visite, &c., in conjunction with a Magic Lantern	28 0
MAGIC LANTERN SLIDES, in mahogany frames—	
13 inch "Comic" per dozen	17 0
13 inch "Natural History" ,,	24 0
13 inch "Nursery Tales" ,,	17 0
14 inch "Comic" ,,	24 0
14 inch "Natural History" ,,	29 0
14 inch "Nursery Tales" ,,	29 8
CHANGING COMIC SLIPS ,,	13 8
LEVER ACTION SLIDES each	2 8
DOUBLE MOTION COMIC AND BEST LEVER MOTION SLIDES ,,	4 8
PANORAMAS, 14 inch, with moving objects ,,	8 8
CHROMATROPES, 3 inch diameter ,,	8 8
NATURAL HISTORY PHOTOS, coloured ,,	2 8
ROYAL FAMILY PORTRAITS ,,	4 0
DIORAMIC VIEWS, MOTTOES, GUIDE BOOKS.	

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA & POONA.

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The descriptions of Goods are supplied at Co-operative Store prices for Cash by

HENRY S. KING & CO.
65, CORNHILL, LONDON
whose new illustrated

CASH PRICE LIST

will be sent post free on application or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta.

DRAWING AND SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS, AND ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

TREACHER & Co. are direct Importers of the highest class of Instruments only. They are the special manufacture of a leading London maker, and are in use in the principal Government Offices, this being a sufficient guarantee for their accuracy and for their excellence of workmanship and finish. The Prices will be found to bear favourable comparison with the best London Houses.

DRAWING INSTRUMENTS.

CASES BRASS INSTRUMENTS.
CASES ELECTRUM INSTRUMENTS.
SPARE INSTRUMENTS, HALF SETS.
BOWS, DIVIDERS, PROTRACTORS.
PROPORTIONAL COMPASSES.
BEAM and POCKET COMPASSES.
ARCHITECTS' and BUILDERS' SCALES.
ENGINEERS' and TRIANGULAR SCALES.
PARALLEL and POCKET RULES.
STRAIGHT EDGES, TEE SQUARES.
CURVES. SET SQUARES.
DRAWING BOARDS. STENCIL PLATES.

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LEVELS. LEVELLING STAVES.
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PRISMATIC COMPASSES.
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OPTICAL SQUARES.
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METALLIC TAPES.
LAND CHAINS and ARROWS.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

TREACHER & Co. are appointed Special Agents for Messrs. Winsor and Newton, the excellent quality of whose manufactures is so well known and appreciated.

WATER COLOURS, in Cakes, Pans, and Tubes.
PAPERS. BOOKS. BLOCKS.
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PENCILS. CRAYONS. SAUCERS. SLANTS.
OIL COLOURS, in Collapsible Tubes.
COLOUR BOXES. CANVAS.
PAPER MILLBOARDS. PANELS.
SABLE and HOG-HAIR BRUSHES.
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SCHLEICHER AND SCHULL'S CELEBRATED PAPERS.

ILLUSTRATED PRICED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

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Illustrated price-lists free on application.

SOUNDY & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

THOMSON and TAYLOR'S blend of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON AND ISLAY rank amongst the finest of Whiskies imported into this country. It is a rich, mellow and soft Spirit, genuine and wholesome. A trial is solicited from all who appreciate

A REALLY GOOD SOUND WHISKY PEG.

Shipments arrive regularly direct from Scotland, so that Clubs and Messes can be promptly supplied. Price per dozen, Rs. 23; per bottle, Rs. 2, cash.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

FOR HIRE

PIANOS! PIANOS!

From Rs. 15 to Rs. 35

PER MONTH.

ON SALE

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OR ON THE EASY PAYMENT SYSTEM.

PIANOFORTES

BY

SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE,
COLLARD & COLLARD, BROADWOOD.
LIPP & SOHN
AND OTHER FIRST CLASS MAKERS.

Price List post free.

S. ROSE & CO.,
BOMBAY.

BEER AND STOUT.

WE desire to call special attention to the undermentioned brands, for which we are sole Agents in this Presidency. We can strongly recommend them as being in every way suitable for consumption in India, as they have been specially brewed of a light gravity to meet the prevailing taste.

READ BROS.

BASS'S ALE, "Dog's-head" bottling—			
Per case of 3 dozen quarts	Rs.	18 0	Cash.
Per case of 6 dozen pints	,,	24 12	,,
GUINNESS' STOUT, "Dog's-head" bottling—			
Per case of 3 dozen quarts	,,	18 0	,,
Per case of 6 dozen pints	,,	24 12	,,

JOHN AITCHISON & Co., EDINBURGH.

LIGHT BRILLIANT ALE, "Chariot" brand—			
Per case of 4 dozen quarts	,,	23 0	,,
Per case of 8 dozen pints	,,	32 0	,,

GEO. YOUNGER AND SON, ALLOA.

INDIA PALE ALE, "Revolver" brand—			
Per case of 3 dozen quarts	,,	17 4	,,
Per case of 6 dozen pints	,,	24 0	,,
Per hogshead of about 54 gallons	,,	60 0	,,

WILLIAM McEWAN.

INDIA PALE ALE—			
Per hogshead of about 54 gallons	,,	60 0	,,

PILSENER BEER.

PRUSCHOPPEN, our own selection—			
Per case of 3 dozen quarts	,,	17 4	,,
Per case of 6 dozen pints	,,	24 0	,,

SPECIAL TERMS TO CLUBS AND MESSES.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
BOMBAY.
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD., OPTICIANS, &c.

PRICE LIST OF BEST PEBBLE SPECTACLES AND EYEGLASSES
OF MESSRS. MARCKS' OWN MAKE.

Single Temple Spectacles—Gold	30,	Silver	20,	Steel	10-0
Turnpin do.	,, 36	,,	25	,,	10-0
Sporting or Billiard do.	,, 40	,,	25	,,	10-0
Folders or Pince Nez do.	,, 25	Tortoiseshell			16-0
Do. do.	Gilt	6 Steel			6-0
Neutral Tinted Globulars					5-0
Japanese Cap Eye Protectors					8-0
Stirrup Eye Protectors					8-0

Pamphlet and Price List of Dr. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES FREE ON APPLICATION.

SOLE AGENT:

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

COLLARD & COLLARD PIANOS.

Illustrated price-lists post-free.

SOUNDY & Co., Ld. BOMBAY.

CHAMPAGNE.

JEAN SIBADEY'S "CARTE BLANCHE."

A Light Wine of good quality, and very moderately priced.

Per dozen quarts.....Rs. 34 8 Cash, Rs. 37 8 Credit.
Per 2 dozen pints..... ,, 37 8 ,, ,, 40 8 ,,

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT

ARTISTIC RECREATION FOR ALL.
THE BOMBAY PHOTOGRAPHIC COMPANY
KALBADEVIE ROAD,
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BEG to announce to the Nobilities and Gentries of Bombay that they have opened a First Class Studio" under an eminent Artist from Europe, who has an experience of fifteen years in the largest studios of Paris, Berlin and Hamburg, undertake to execute business in every branch of Photographic, Oilpainting and enlarging from minature to life size in the best styles at moderate prices.

Studio open daily from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m. Office open from 8 a. m. to 6. p. m. for any previous engagements.

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Illsutrated price-lists free by post.

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CHEROOTS, CIGARETTES, AND TOBACCO.
DRAWBACK TO MEMBERS ONLY.

TRICHINOPOLY—Dawson's Prime	Per 100	Rs.	1 12
Do. Nobles	,,	,,	1 12
Do. Office Manilla	,,	,,	1 8
DINDIGUL No. 1	,,	,,	2 0
Do. ,, 2	,,	,,	1 12
Do. ,, 3	,,	,,	1 8
DINDIGUL HAVANNAH, No. 1	,,	,,	2 8
Do. do. ,, 2	,,	,,	2 0
OFFICE CIGARETTE	,,	,,	1 8
COCONADA—Lunka Dumps—a neat little free smoking Cigar	,,	,,	1 8
PENANG Little Devils	,,	,,	2 0
Do. Grown-up	,,	,,	4 0
Do. Trabucos	,,	,,	6 0
KAISER-I-HIND CIGARETTES	,,	,,	2 0
MACROPOLO'S CIGARETTES, 12 kinds	Per 100	Rs.	1-4 to 6
CUT TOBACCOS—Kirk's Bird's Eye	Per tin	,,	0 12
Do. Richmond Gem	,,	,,	1 0
Do. Duke of Durham	,,	,,	0 12
Do. Richmond Mixture	,,	,,	0 10

THE CO-OPERATIVE STORES, LD.,

FORBES AND MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.
W. J. ESSAI, Manager.

WHISKY.

SCOTCH.

	Per dozen.
CARLTON, 11 years old, finest imported	Rs. 41 8
Do. 5 years old, grand Whisky	,, 37 8
GRAND OLD HIGHLAND	,, 36 0
NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S in square bottles	,, 28 8
"SPECIAL RESERVE" Glenlivet	,, 26 4
FINEST HIGHLAND MALT, our own blend	,, 25 12
OLD VATTED GLENLIVET	,, 24 0

IRISH.

D. W. D., three Shamrocks	Rs. 29 8
Do. one Shamrock	,, 27 4
FINE OLD, our own blend	,, 25 12

THE ABOVE PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

SPECIAL TERMS TO MESSES AND CLUBS.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
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BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

BISQUIT DUBOUCHE & CO'S BRANDY.

WE have arranged to keep in stock this well-known BRANDY FOR SALE:—

In Bottles Rs. 21-8 per case.
In Flasks ,, 23-4 ,,
In ½ Flasks ,, 25-4 ,,

This Brandy has already won a reputation of its own with the public, so we can safely recommend it for general use. Trial orders are solicited from persons up to this time using other brands. Special terms will be quoted on application to wholesale dealers

SOLE AGENT:
MEIFFRE NEVEU AND Co.,
No 5, PATELL STREET

SUB-AGENT:
JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE,
PHAIDOWNEE.

SYMPATHETIC PIANOS.

Illustrated price-lists post-free.

SOUNDY & Co., Ld. BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

V GAIETY THEATRE. R

THE HOME OF INCESSANT FUN AND MUSIC.

THE PUBLIC AMAZED AT THE BRILLIANCY OF THE ENTERTAINMENT PRESENTED BY THE Renowned and only HUDSON'S SURPRISE PARTY, THE DONATORS OF EVENING PLEASANTRIES.

THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING, SEPT. 4TH.

ANOTHER ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

THE GREATEST BILL OF THE SEASON.

READ A FEW OF THE ITEMS.

The new first part finale "Margery Daw."
Marie Reeves' new Song and Dance, "Hurry Little Children."
The latest Drury Lane Masher Duet, "Nonsense Yes, Bai Jove."
New Tyrolean Duet and Mandoline and Guitar Solos.
Hudson's Great Eccentricity, "The Happy Hottentots."

MR. SIDNEY COLVILLE'S DRAMATIC MUSICAL SKETCH, FAGIN,
Adapted from the Character immortalized by Charles Dickens' Oliver Twist.

MISS ADA MAVEN'S NEW NATIONAL SONG, JOHN BULL'S FLAGS.
First time.

New lightning Sketches and Cartoons by MONS. FLEURY.

The whole concluding with the inimitable sketch, THE COMING MAN.

New Balldas, Duets, Jokes, &c., &c.

Admission Rs. 3; 2; 1; and 8 Annas. Smiling at 9.
Reserved Seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Limited.

T. HUDSON,
Proprietor and Manager.

THE ALLIANCE COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Ld.

NOTICE.

THE THIRD DIVIDEND of (Rs. 25) Rupees Twenty-five per Share has been declared for the year ending 30th June, 1886, and will be payable on and after MONDAY, the 13th September, 1886, at the registered office of the Company, No. 2, Dalal Street, Fort, on production of Share certificates to those Shareholders whose names stood on the Company's Register on the 26th August, 1886.

TAPIDAS VURJDASS & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 3rd September, 1886.

CHEAP GODOWN ACCOMMODATION
may be had at
GRANT BUILDINGS, COLABA.

FOR SALE.
THE OLD NINE-ELMS
PORTLAND CEMENT.

GUARANTEED Tensile strength about 540lbs. square inch.
Crushing strength about 1,816 per square inch, in casks of 400 lbs. gross.

WARDEN & CO.
Meadows Street, Fort.

MINTON'S TILES, PLAIN AND ENCAUSTIC,
FOR PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND DWELLINGS,
As laid by us in
Numerous Churches, Banks, and Dwellings in every part of the country.
Glazed and Enamelled Tiles for Mantels, Hearths, Wainscotting, etc., and for Exterior Decoration.

WARDEN AND Co.,
Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.

VALUABLE PRESENTATION.
GOLD WATCH AND GOLD ALBERT CHAIN.
PRICE RUPEES 600.

LADY'S GOLD OPEN CASE, ¾ plate, with spring cup, WATCH by JAS. McCABE'S, ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, with 18ct. gold Albert chain of most beautiful pattern, of full size, and in weight 7½ tolas.

CHUBB'S BOX & LOCK MART,
37, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

IN PURSUANCE of a RESOLUTION PASSED at a preliminary meeting of representative Hindus of different castes held at Mahdav Baug, on THURSDAY, the 2nd inst., we the undersigned hereby BEG TO CALL a PUBLIC MEETING of the HINDU INHABITANS of BOMBAY for the purpose of adopting a MEMORIAL to the GOVERNMENT of INDIA, deprecating any possibly intended Legislative Interference with the MARRIAGE CUSTOMS of the HINDUS. The meeting will be held at Mahdav Baug on SUNDAY, the 5th inst. All Hindus are invited.

Vurjeevandas Madowdas.
V. N. Mandlik.
Raojee Vinayek Juggunath Sunkersett.
Venayek Bhow Saheb Putwurdan.
Chutterbhooj Morarjee.
Vullubdas Waljee.
Damodhur Thakersey Muljee.
Khimjee Jewa.
Damodhur Tapidas Vurjdas.
Hurkissondas Nurrotumdas.
Tribhowandas Vurjeevandas.
Dhurrumsey Soonderdas Muljee.
Goculdas Madhowjee.
Davidutt Danay.
Nugindas Toolsidas Marphutia, B.A., LL.B.
Bhugwandas Nurrotumdas.
Yeshvant Wasodeo Athlaye, B.A., LL.B.
Vundravundas Ramjee.
Jumnadas Ramjee.
Dajee Abajee Kherre, B.A.
Nugindas Jumnadas.
Babajee Kassinath.
Govind Balkrishnajee.
Tribhowandas Nathoobhoy.
Sunderdas Jadowjee.
Lilladhur Samjee.
Choonilal Lullobhai.
Chubildas Maneklal.
Raghunath Gopal Deshmuk.
Narayen Hari Bhagvat.
Chunilal Motilal.
Kursondas Hulloo.
Mowjee Premjee.
Jairam Damjee.
Vithuldas Narotumdas.
Narotumdas Hurjeevandas.
Khimjee Lukhmidas.
Damjee Naronjee.
Franjivandas Hurjivandas.
Tejpal Gopejee.
Dhunjee Mowjee.
Mooljee Anundjee.
Narayen Trimbuk Vaid.
Madhowjee Visram.
Nagindas Vurujdas.
Kursondas Kallianjee.
Mooljee Anundjee.
Chuginlal Ishwardas.
Mathurdas Tejpal.
Wagjee Coorjee.
Sewjee Oomersee.
Hemraj Lukmidas.
Dharsy Nanjee.
Sadanund Trimbuk.
Huree Mahadeo Purinjabi.
Lalljee Damodhur.
Jamnadas Nursey Khutow.
Dyall Morar.
Madowjee Wassoodev Pensey.
Nagurdas Sobagdas.
Ruttonsi Laljee.
Ramjee Lukmidas.
Dhurrumsey Ramdas.
Vizboocundas Hurribhai.
Tribhovundas Jugjeevundas.
Doongersey Wundravun.
Guneshdas Crishnajee.
Tarachund Gunshamdas.
Sewlal Motilal.
Nanabhoy Sadanund Rale.
Morarjee Cooverjee.
Jeyta Culiianjee.
Mowjee Samjee Ludda.
Ellapa Balaram.
Govin Shastri Bappoo.
Jugmohundas Vundravundas.
Keshowjee Damodhur.
Damodhur Curson.
Dwarkadas Samjee.
Mehta Tricumdas Soonderjee.
Rowjee Bhowanirao.
Shribhur Ganesh Phinceewalla.
Janardhun D. Kolatkur.
Pondoorung Hurribadia.
Narayen Vishnoo.
Govind Krishna Ranade.
Moro Balcrishna Karnarker.
Goculdas Dewjee.
Morarjee Goculdas.
Gopal Wassoodev.
Hurri Wittul Kailkur.
Vurjeevundas Purmanundas.
Ramdas Jugjeevundas.
Soonderjee Premjee.
Amerchand Laljee.
Jairam Naronjee.
Rajaram Govindram.
Cumursey Premjee.
Shivram Vamon Sadhle.
Maneklal Damodurdas.
Sitaram Yeshwant.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO DUNKIRK (NEAR CALAIS.)



THE fine large steamer LORD LANSDOWNE, Capt. BASKFILL, will sail as above on 8th September, 1st class passage money, Rs. 350. Less for parties or families.

Wm. WATSON & Co.
Bombay, 28th Apollo Street.

THE HARVEY AND SABAPATHY COMPANY, Limited.

TENDERS FOR SUPPLYING HOOPS, GUNNIES, & TWINE.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of HOOPS, GUNNIES, and TWINE, at any or all of the Company's Factories during the ensuing Cotton season. Particulars may be obtained at the office of the undersigned.

Sealed Tenders will be received at the Company's offices, No. 18, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, up to 1 p. m., on SATURDAY, the 11th September, after which hour no tenders will be received.

The undersigned do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

The successful tenderer will be required to deposit a sum of Rs. 1,000 as security for the due fulfilment of his contract.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
p. p. HARVEY & CO.,
NARAYAN DHONDOBA.
Secretaries & Agents, the Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.
Bombay, 4th September, 1886.

NOTICE TO JURORS.

IN consequence of the BUKRI EED HOLIDAY falling on FRIDAY, the 10th instant, instead of THURSDAY, the 9th instant, the HIGH COURT will be CLOSED on the 10th, and the next Criminal Sessions will COMMENCE on SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 10 o'clock in the morning.

PHILLIPS' BROKEN-LEAF TEA, as. 10 per lb.
A MONEY SAVING TEA. ABSOLUTELY PURE.
The small leaf from some of the finest Indian Teas. Produces a Tea in the cup, stronger, richer, and cheaper than most whole-leaf Teas.

PHILLIPS' PLANTATION MIXTURE TEA, as. 14 per lb.
BEST at the PRICE EVER SOLD. Great strength and a most useful Tea where there is a large consumption. Recommended to all who wish to SAVE in their Tea.

PHILLIPS' ORANGE PEKOE, Rs. 1-10 per lb.
VERY CHOICE and fragrant, bright infusion, full rich cup.

PHILLIPS' GOLDEN ORANGE PEKOE, Rs. 3-8 per lb.
The flower of Indian Teas, of exquisite aroma.

PHILLIPS AND COMPANY, Ld.
BOMBAY (New Oriental Bank Buildings) and POONA

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE & Co,
NEW BOOKS.

	Rs.	a.
Beauty and the Beast; by Sarah Tytler	1	4
Both in the Wrong; by Mrs. J. K. Spender	1	4
Bound Vol. of London Journal	3	0
By Still Waters; by E. Garrett	0	10
Elsie Venner; by O. W. Holmes	0	6
Gladys's Peril; by J. Coleman	0	10
India Revisited; by Edwin Arnold	4	12
In Scorn of Consequence; by T. Corrie	3	12
Lays of Ancient Rome; by Lord Macaulay	0	4
Le Petit Chosé, Histoire D'un Enfant; by A. Daudet	2	4
Lucy, or a Great Mistake. (Favourite Fiction Series)	1	4
More Good Things of Life	0	10
My Friend Bellamy; by G. W. Waters	0	10
Oceana, or England and her Colonies; by J. A. Froude	1	4
Tourist's and Student's Manual of Languages; by Captain C. Slack	1	12
Traits and Stories of Irish Peasantry; by W. Carleton	1	12
SUMMER NUMBERS.		
Argosy	0	6
Belgravia	0	10
Boy's Own Paper	0	6
Graphic	1	0
Girl's Own Paper	0	6
Illustrated London News	1	0

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE & Co.,
26, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

NEW GOODS.—Chess Boards, Draft Boards, Childrens Cricket sets, Tea sets, Rubber Balls, Rubber Toys, Dressed Dolls, Albums. Very Cheap.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

LAWN-TENNIS TROUSERS of fine cricket flannel Rs. 8 per pair: Angola trousers, Rs. 10 per pair. Made to measure in one day. 700 patterns to select from.—The CASH BAZAAR, Ld., Bombay and Poona.

FOR SALE, on account of owner going home. A handsome GREY ARAB HORSE, 14-2½ hands, 5 years, also a light, easy going Victoria, by Morgan, in good condition. Set Silver Mounted Harness, price Rs. 1,100, or might be sold separately. Apply C. W. care of this paper.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo-street.

BICYCLES and TRICYCLES.—Of best Coventry make with ball bearings, and all the latest improvements.—H. A. GEYER & Co., Bombay.

WANTED a second-hand single CRIGHTON'S OPENER. Apply to Messrs. B. and A. HORMARJEE, Elphinstone Circle.

VICTORIA and VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL, No. 1 Esplanade, next to Gymkhana, and opposite to the Parade Ground. Nice, airy, comfortable rooms.

IF you wish to have a real good time keeper fully worth the money you spend, go to KANNY & Co., Watchmakers, Goldsmiths, 6, Rampart Row.

WATERPROOF CLOTHING! WATERPROOF CLOTHING!! Strong and Durable. Moderately priced.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1886. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MRS. MARTIN, late of Poona, Practical Dressmaker and Milliner, 310, Grant-road, Bombay. Ladies' Dresses made up according to the prevailing modes.

S. P. C. K. DEPOT, opposite Cathedral Gate. Bibles, Prayer and Hymn Books, Story Books, Kinder-Garten Infant Primers, Form and Colour Boxes, Fancy Plain Stationery.

MAIWAND COURTS-MARTIAL.—Proceedings held at Bombay for trial of MAJOR CURRIE and COL. MALCOLMSON, Annas 8; postage, 1 anna.

JUST RECEIVED, latest fashion MARBLE and GLENDER SHIRTS. Rs. 19, 25 & 27 per dozen. CAMBRIC do Rs. 19, 22, 24 & 29-8 per dozen. Try at Y. A. LACKA'S, near Jackaria Musjid.

THE undersigned has the pleasure to inform the Public that he has a large assortment of Maccaroni, Vermicelli and Soup Paste, of different qualities. P. CASSANELLO, No. 40, Meadow Street, Fort.

WATERPROOFS! WATERPROOFS!!—Just unpacked a fresh batch of Ladies and Gentleman's Waterproof Coats, best selection. An early inspection solicited, At STEWARD & Co., No. 2, Church Gate Street.

FOR SALE.—A pair of horses, 14½, young, nutmeg grey, well matched, fast movers. Believed to be sound. Rs. 1,000. Apply to "KESKLA," care of *Bombay Gazette.*

FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF OUR CUSTOMERS we have opened a stall at the Crawford Market for the sale of our different kinds of Flour, Horse-food, Bran, &c., at cash rates.—BAPTY BROTHERS, Limited.

CARTER'S SEEDS, in hermetically closed boxes, just received. Price: Flower, Rs. 5, 7-8, and 10; Vegetable, Rs. 3, 6-8 and 12-8 each. Purity guaranteed by PALEKAR & Co., Esplanade Cross-Road, Bombay.

LADIES' Tailor made Ulsters, Riding Habits, New Market Coats, &c., made and fitted to present style of our new clothes just imported. Estimates and pat terns free.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Rampart-row Bombay.

TO LET, the FIRST FLOOR premises opposite the Esplanade Hotel and next door to Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd, at present Messrs. Marcks and Co.'s Pianoforte Saloon, suitable as a dwelling house or office. Apply to MARCKS & Co., Limited.

NEW REGISTERED, ALL WHITE, BLUE LINED, WROUGHT IRON ENAMELLED WARE.—Cups and Saucers, Soup and Dinner Plattts Meat, Baking and Curry Dishes, Milk Jugs, Teapoos Tumblers, &c., &c. For illustrated price list, apply ,s, above. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—Lathes, Sliding, Surfacing and Screw Cutting, 6", 7½", and 12" Centres, 6 to 20 feet beds; Seller's Screwing Machines, Planing Machines, Drilling Machines, Saw Benches, Punching and Shearing Machines, Fire Engines, Crab Winches, Screw Jacks, Taps and Dies, &c.—Richardson and Cruddas, Bombay Metal Mart.

NEW ZEALAND PRESERVED MEATS.—Compressed Mutton, Beef Sausage, Boiled Beef, Corned Beef, Roast Mutton, Roast Beef.—PEARSE, Fort.

SWIFT & FARROW.
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM, STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF RICE SWEEPING, &c., &c.
THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 4th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder in the B. I. S. N. Company's godowns.
A quantity of rice sweeping and sundry other goods.

MENESSE & CO.
Bombay, 4th September, 1886.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & COMPANY,
41, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

On MONDAY, the 6th September, Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee, Manackbai, the widow and administratrix of Rustomjee Hormusjee Sodawaterwala, deceased, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Pascoo Lorence Marie, wife of PASCOO LORENCE and FRANCIS PASCOO, the following property, viz:—

All that piece or parcel of fazendaree land with the messuage tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Upper Mahim, near durga and in the sub-district of Mandvee, and bounded on the east partly by a passage and partly the property of Paul Domingos, on or towards the west partly by a private passage and partly by the property of Manuel Philip King, or on towards the north by the public passage, and on or towards the south by the oart of Cassoy, and containing by admeasurement 83 square yards more or less, and registered by the Collector of Assessment under No. 3.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
Bombay, 4th September, 1886.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS.

SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEBLE PROPERTIES.

Under instructions from Mr. Muncherjee Maneckjee Gudialee, the son and administrator of the estate and effects of the late Bai Humabai, wife of the late Maneckjee Eduljee Gudialee, and with the consent of Mithibai, widow of Framjee Cursetjee, the next friend of Nowrojee Maneckjee, and Meherbai, the infant son and daughter of the said Humabai, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., will at 4 o'clock in the afternoon on the 4th and 11th days of September, 1886, respeetively, sell by Public Auction, at the respective premises the undermentioned properties:—

THIS DAY, SATURAY, the 4th September, 1886.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being without the Fort of Bombay at Moozawar Pacady, 4th Row, at Mazagon, in the registration sub-district of Mandvee, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 375 and new No. 11,651, and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 3, containing by admeasurement about three hundred and fourteen square yards, and bounded on the east by the British India Steam Navigation Company's Dockyard, on the west by the 4th Moozawar Pacady Road, on the north by a passage and the heouse of the late Mr. Sorabjee Dorabjee Dingee, but now of Bachoobai, widow of Rustomjee Merwanjee Darukhanawalla, and on the south by a passage and the house of Mr. John Pedro Dos Remedios.

On SATURDAY, the 11th September, 1886.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate and being at Bombay in Medow-street, within the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Fort and Colaba, fronting the said street on the west side thereof, containing by admeasurement sixty-two square yards according to old deeds, but fifty-seven and-a-half square yards according to a measurement newly made, be the same little more or less, registered by the Collector of quit and ground rent under No. 83, new survey No. 9460, and bounded on or towards the east by the said Medow-street, on or towards the west by the property of Aga Lynal Abaydin Shirazee, on or towards the north by the property formerly and now of Goolbai, widow of Jehangir Eduljee Gurrially, and on or towards the south by the property in charge of the Trustees of the Armenian Church, and which said dwelling-house and premises are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 17.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Crawford and Buckland at their office, No. 19, Esplanade Road, or to Messrs. Ardesir Hormasjee and Dinshaw, at their office No. 7, Rampart Row, Fort, or to the undersigned.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION,
1 hand light dog-cart by Stephens.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 4th September, 1886.

NOTICES

H. H. THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAY COMPANY, Limited.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the supply of about eighty tons best RANGOON or MOULMEIN TEAK TIMBER.

The Timber to be sawn straight and square; must be well-seasoned, free from holes, shakes and sap.

Delivery free on Railway trucks at Bombay.

Tenders superscribed as such to be delivered at the Bombay Agency, Treacher's Buildings, before 1-0 p.m. (gun-fire) on the 15th instant, where also specification of the timber required can be seen and forms of tender obtained.

For further particulars apply to
W. PENDLEBURY, Acting Agent,
Secunderabad,
Who does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

C. A. WINTER,
Bombay Agent, H. H, the Nizam's Guaranteed State Railway Company, Limited.
Bombay, 2nd September 1886.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
CONTRACT FOR DISCHARGING, LANDING, AND DELIVERING CONSIGNMENTS.

TENDERS are invited for discharging from ships, landing and delivering the consignments of the Company for a period of three years from 1st November, 1886.

Conditions of Contract and Forms upon which only Tenders will be received can be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel, after the 25th instant.

Sealed Tenders addressed to the Agent and endorsed "Tenders for Discharging, Landing, and Delivering consignments" must be lodged at the Company's Administrative Offices, Bombay Terminus, not later than 1 p. m. (gun-fire), on FRIDAY, the 17th of September next, after which hour no tender will be received.

No notice will be taken of any tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

W. H. HUSSEY,
Acting Storekeeper.
Storkeeper's Office, Parel, 20th August, 1886.

THE COLABA LAND AND MILL COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders of the Colaba Land and Mill Company, Limited, will be held at the Office of Mr. N. M. Wadia, Nos. 4 and 5, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort, on SATURDAY, the 4th September, proximo, at 3 p.m., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the audited Statement of Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1886.
2. To sanction payment of a Dividend.
3. To appoint two Directors in the place of Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee and Mr. Hurkisondas Narotumdas, who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election, and to confirm the appointment of Mr. Damoderdas Tapidas as a Director in place of the late Mr. Tapidas Vurzdas.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year, and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 25th instant, to SATURDAY, the 4th September, proximo, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
K. R. CAMA,
Secretary.
Bombay, 20th August, 1886.

THE BHOWNUGGER CITY PRESS AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE.—THE SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 2, Dean Lane, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th of September next, at 2-30 p. m., to transact the following business:—

1st To receive and adopt the Directors' report and audited balance sheet made up to 30th June 1886.
2nd To declare a dividend.
3rd To elect a Director in the place of one who retires by rotation but who is eligible for re-election.
4th To appoint auditors for the year erding 30th June, 1887, and fix their remuneration.

N. B. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 6th to 12th September 1886, both days inclusive.

Notice is hereby further given that an EXTRA-ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on the same day at the place aforesaid at 2-45 p. m. to make the alterations noted below in the undermentioned clauses of the Articles of Association of the Company.

In article 73 the word "two" in the 4th and 5th lines be omitted and after the words "by advertisement in" in the 4th line the words "at least one" be added.

In article 108 clauses "J. W. and X." be omitted.

In article 147 the word "two" be omitted from the third line and the word one be substituted for it, and after the words "or more" in the said line the words "Auditors" be added.

By order of the Board of Directors,
VENISHANKAR LUXMISHANKAR & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 28th August, 1886.

ATTENTION is directed to the following forms of Policies granted by the STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

SECURED PAYMENT POLICIES. — These are Policies by a fixed number of premiums, each premium securing a proportionate part of the sum assured in the event of the Policy being discontinued. For example, a person who is assured for Rs. 10,000 with premiums, ceasing in 10 years and who desired to discontinue his payments at the end of 5 years, would receive a Policy for Rs. 5,000, on which no further ordinary premiums would require to be paid.

ENDOWMENT POLICIES. — These Policies are payable to the Life Assured on his attaining the age of 45, 50, 55, 60, or 65 or to his representatives should he predecease the age agreed upon.

These two forms of Policies are specially suitable for Indian Residents, who are in position to pay a moderate premium while in receipt of a good income in this country, and who do not wish to be burdened with the payment of premiums when they retire to England.

Full particulars as to rates, &c., may be obtained on application.

GEO. OLIVER,
Acting Secretary, Bombay Branch,
38, Elphinstone Circle.

THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.
INVESTED FUNDS EXCEED...£6,500,000
ANNUAL INCOME UPWARDS OF..9000,00

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S CELEBRATED INVALIDS' PORT WINE.

RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN.

Price Rs. 28-8 Net per dozen Quarts

THIS WINE HAS NOW MANY IMITATIONS.

See that our Brand is on the Cork, Capsule, and Label.

WILKINSON, HEYWOOD AND CLARK,
PAINT, VARNISH, JAPAN AND COLOR MANUFACTURERS,
7, CALEDONIAN ROAD, LONDON, N.;
10 AVENUE BUGEAUD, PARIS;
138 and 140 VAUXHALL RD. LIVERPOOL.
AND
1, DEAN LANE, BOMBAY,
Keep a large stock of first quality Varnishes, Paints, &c., in their BOMBAY GODOWNS.

PRICE LISTS AND OTHER PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.

AMERICAN ORGANS AND HARMONIUMS.
Illustrated price-lists free.

SOUNDY & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

INVALIDS' SHERRY.

THE great popularity that has attended the introduction into India of our INVALIDS' PORT has led us to confer with Medical authorities in the selection of a suitable Spanish Wine possessing tonic properties beneficial to Invalids. We have selected a remarkably good Wine which we designate "IMPERIAL SHERRY," because of the exalted favour it receives. We confidently recommend it to dyspeptics, feeling sure that when they taste the Wine they will not be disappointed. We have specially labelled and otherwise protected this Sherry. We ship it in plain white square bottles.

The price is Rs. 13-8 per of 1 Dozen, subject to discount for Cash.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
BOMBAY.
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY.

INSURANCES.

FIRE AND LIFE.

LIVERPOOL and LONDON and GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1836.

Income for 1885	£1,479,518
General Reserve and Fire Re-insurance Fund	£1,850,000
Life and Annuity Funds	£3,698,612
Total Invested Funds	£7,072,140

The attention of intending Insurers is particularly directed to the enormous resources of this Company.

FIRE RISKS undertaken on Mills, Merchandise, Bungalows, and nearly every description of property in the Bombay Presidency on favorable terms.

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.,
Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to £5,348,407, 9s. 2d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1862 .... £300,690
" 1885 .... £988,156

LIFE BRANCH.
LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods or adults, and children on very favourable terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.
REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.
Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £3,058,767

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1863	£1,579,578	3	9	1878	£4,049,15	14	1
1878	£2,645,503	1	2	1885	£5,348,407	9	2

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
6, Hummum-street.

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

PAYMENTS IN RESPECT OF LIFE ASSURANCE ARE NOT LIABLE TO THE INCOME-TAX.

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in the Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,

COMBINED with the following
FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES,
Not granted by any other Company whatever:—

1. Policy-holders can Vote at Meetings
2. Amalgamations *impossible.*
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English Rates from date of leaving any Port in India Ceylon or China.

NEW BUSINESS DURING 188
2,047 PROPOSALS for .... Rs. 59,15,600.

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30	35	40	45
	Rs a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Premium ...	21 5 4	24 8 8	28 10 0	33 14 8

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.

6. Company young, and therefore free from Old Liabilities; and Conditions liberalised.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half-Yearly, Quarterly, Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. The Most Economical Management.
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ANGLO-INDIAN SPINNING & MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given, that at a meeting held at the Head Office, Manchester, yesterday, a DIVIDEND of Rs. 5 per share, for the half-year ending 30th June, 1886, was declared.

The Dividend will be paid on and after 6th September, to Shareholders in India, whose names appear on the Register on 4th inst., and on production of share certificates.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 4th to 6th September, both days inclusive.

Copies of the Report for the past year will be posted to Shareholders, when received from England.

By order of the Local Committee,
P. PEARSON,
Secretary in Bombay,
29, Rampart Row Bombay, 2nd September, 1886.

JOHN BRINSMEAD & SONS' PIANOS, with the new tuning apparatus at London Prices Plus 12½ per cent., being cost of freight, etc., to Bombay.

Under special arrangements with the Manufacturers the Undersigned beg respectfully to bring to the notice of the Public that they are in a position to sell these Pianos—the most perfect Pianos constructed—at the above prices.

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OLDEST DEPOT
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INDIAN OILMANSTORES,
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FOR 50 YEARS.
AWARDED MEDALS
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NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS SIGNED BY ME.

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IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

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SMITH, STANISTREET and Co.; BATHGATE and Co. Calcutta.
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TREACHER and Co.; BOLTON an 1 Co.
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AGENT FOR RANGOON,
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HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON.
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For list of Prices apply to
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BEST INVALID PORT.—This wine is carefully selected and guaranteed as of excellent quality and very highly recommended by medical practitioners for invalids and convalescents. Price Rs. 27 per case of one dozen quarts.

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PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
CHAMPAGNE		
Ernest Irroy's Carte d'or	Rs. 55 0	Rs 58 0
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	50 0	53 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	56 0	59 0
Dry Elite Choix Champagne	45 0	48 0
First Quality Dry	38 0	40 0
From MESSRS. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN AYEN CHAMPAGNE.		
Goldlack, extra	44 0	47 0
STILL HOCKS.		
From J. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	16 0	19 0
Geisenheimer	17 0	...
Leibfraumilch	21 0	24 0
Steinwein	21 0	...
Hochheimer Berg	25 0	28 0
Rudesheimer	25 0	28 0
Marcobrunner	28 0	31 0
Queen Victoria Berg	34 0	...
From OTTO PRUMM, MAYENCE		
Brauneberger	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Liebfraumilch	...	21 0
Berncasteler-Rosenberg	18 0	21 0
Josefhofer	28 0	...
Oberemmeler-Rosenberg	28 0	31 0
Steinberger	28 0	31 0
Scharzhofberger	31 0	...
Johannisberger	35 0	38 0
FRENCH WHITE WINES.		
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Sauterne	Rs. 18 0	...
PORTWINES.		
From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.		
Good old red Port	Rs. 19 0	...
Fine	22 0	...
Very fine	27 0	...
Most particular reserved old red Port	38 0	...
CLARETS.		
From MESSRS H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.	Per 1 doz. Qts.	
Medoc	10 8	
Chateau de Frands	13 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julien Medoc	14 0	
Les Canons	16 0	18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	18 0	...
Chateau Leoville	19 0	...
Chateau Li Roc St. Estephe	21 0	...
Chateau Lafitte	23 0	...
Chateau Manvesin	27 0	...
From MUNZER & SPANN.	Qts.	Pts.
St. Estephe	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 14 0
Haut Canon	15 0	17 0
Margaux Medoc	17 0	19 0
Chateau Larose	23 0	...
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Listrac Medoc	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 23 0
Cru de Barreyre	16 0	...
From J. ROEMER & SOHN—WIEN.		
Hungarian Claret	Rs. 17 0	
Chateau Romer	16 0	
From FRANZ SCARVASY.		
Carlovits	12 0	...
BRANDY.	Per 1 doz.	
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	Rs. 21 0	
Cognac, Fine Champagne { M. & Red Bars { Span }	24 0	
Cognac, Gold labels, Gold capsules	26 0	
Cognac, Gold labels, blue capsules	29 0	
Charles Lervoire very old Brandy***	34 0	
BURGUNDY.		
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Volnay	Rs. 21 0	
Chambertin	26 0	
WHISKEY.	Per 1 doz. qts.	
Thistle Blend Whisky ***	Rs. 24 0	
" " *	22 0	
Ben Cruachan's Blend	20 0	
BEER.	Per doz. qts.	Per 2 doz.
St. Pauli Beer	Rs. 6 4	3
Mainzer Export Beer	5 8	...
Hamburger Export Beer	5 4	...
Bavarian Export Beer	6 0	3
Grimm's Pilsener Beer	5 4	...
Pilsener Beer	5 8	3
Romford Light Bitter Beer in Champagne bottles	5 4	...
SUNDRIES.		
Maraschino a case of 25 Pints	Rs. 25 0	
Vin Marasque .. 24 Bottles	40 0	
	Per doz. quarts.	per 2 doz. pints.
Finest Kummel	Rs. 28 0	Rs. ...
Superior Vermouth	19 0	...
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Swiss Cheese in tins from lbs. 19 to 29.	Rs. 0 11	per lb.
Best Swiss Honey in tins of 2 lbs.	2 4	per tin.

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

		Rs. a.
Danish Butter, finest	per ½ lb. tin	0 10
Do. do do	per 1 lb. tin	1 4
Italian Butter Finest, extra quality	½ lb. tin at Rs.	0 9
	1 do.	1 0
	2 do.	1 12

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	Per Large Tin	Per Small Tin.
Asparagus	Rs 2 8	Rs 1 8
Cellery	...	0 12
French Beans	...	0 9
Young Cut Beans	...	0 9
Smoked Sausages	...	1 8
Small Sausages	...	1 6
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From FAIRBANK CANNING Co., CHICAGO.

		Rs. a.
Tongues (whole ox)	per tin of 2 lbs.	1 12
Andrews Corned Beef	2 lbs.	0 12
Roast Beef	2 lbs.	0 12
Boiled Beef	2 lbs.	0 12
Brawn	2 lbs.	0 12
Corned Beef	2 lbs.	0 12
do.	1 lbs.	0 8
Potted Tongues	½ lbs.	0 8

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BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ASIATIC SOCIETY

THE SECUNDRABAD SKY RACES.

(FIRST DAY.)

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

The above meeting opened on Tuesday, the 31st August, and was well attended by the local sportsmen, as well as many from Poona and Bangalore. From the number of entries the meeting promised to be one of the most successful on record, but sad to relate, the fields on the first day were far from large. The lotteries were not well attended, but the few there took from Rs. 750 to 1000 worth of tickets upon each race. Greystone was made favourite for the Pony Scurry, while Amani in the Derby, and Forlorn Hope in the jump race, fetched very high prices. Surprise was most fancied for the Pony Derby, and Reprieve for the Little-go Chase.

A good deal of rain fell during the night, but the weather clearing about 9 a.m., and a strong breeze springing up, the course soon dried.

The Gunners and the 14th Hussars both had tents in the enclosure, which were of course much appreciated by the numerous visitors.

First Race.—"The Maiden Scurry." Rs. 150. For all ponies who up to the time of starting have never won a Steeplechase, Hurdle Race or Flat Race of the value of Rs. 50 or more added money. Weight for age, class and inches. Winners of Gymkhanas 7 lbs. extra. Winner to be sold for Rs. 400, if entered to be sold for Rs. 300, allowed 7 lbs.; for Rs. 200, 14 lbs; for Rs. 100, 21 lbs. Distance ½ mile straight.

Mr. Cook's ch cb m Eva (Rs. 200), 7st. 1lb., Native ....
Col. Morton's b cb m V. C., 9st. 1lb., Capt. Conran 2
Mr. Tighe's ch a p Peter (Rs. 100), 10st., Mr. Larpent 3
Mr. Percival's b a p Gimcrack, 11st. 3lbs., Capt. Hemery 0
Major Hickman's gr a p Greystone, 10st. 12lbs., Owner ... 0

The first race was started about 3-30, Eva being made favourite at the last moment. The lot got away to the first attempt, the favourite going to the front at once, and leaving her field every stride, sailed in three lengths to the good, with V. C. second and Peter third, both close together. Time—58 secs. The winner was put up to auction and bought in at Rs. 160 above her entered selling price by her sporting owner.

Second Race.—"The Trimulgherry Chase." Rs. 300. For all horses. Weight for age and class raised 2 st. Winners once 7 lbs., twice 10 lbs., three times or oftener 14 lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 5 lbs., horses that have never started allowed 7 lbs. Distance about 2½ miles.

Mr. Hinde's b w m Brown Bess, 11st., Mr. Broadwood .. 1
Mr. Rennie's b w g Forlorn Hope, 11st. 10lbs., Major Pleydell 2
Capt. Hemery's b w g Advance, 10st. 7lbs, Owner 3
Major Pleydell's b w g May Day, 10st. 9lbs., Mr. Murray 0
Mr. Kirk's b w m Kitty Dear, 10st. 7lbs., Owner 0

The betting at the start was as follows:—Closed against Forlorn Hope, 2—1 against Brown Bess, 3—1 May Day and Advance, 5—1 Kitty Dear.

The first time passing the stand, Advance and Kitty Dear were leading with Forlorn Hope third. On the far side of the course Brown Bess went to the front, while Kitty Dear fell back beaten. About half-a-mile from home the favourite went to the front, and looked as if he had things all to himself, but coming into the straight Brown Bess made an effort, and reached Forlorn Hope at the last hurdle, which the latter hit hard, thereby losing a length, which he was unable to make up.

Third Race.—"The Secunderabad Derby." Rs. 500. (Rs. 400 presented by Nawab Mooneer-ul-Moolk Bahadur, with Rs. 100 from the fund.) For all Maiden Arabs. Weight for age raised 2 st. Winners once 5 lbs., twice 7 lbs., three times or oftener 10 lbs. extra. Galloways allowed 7 lbs. Distance 1 mile.

Major Hickman's b a h Tom Jones, 10st. 9lbs., Owner.... 1
Hyderabad Confederacy's b a h Amani, 11st. 1lbs., Dr. Gaye 2
Mr. Percival's gr a h Golcondah, 11st. 1lb., Capt. Conran 3
Mr. Chamundi's b a gal, Torpedo, 11st. 1lb., Major Pleydell 0
Mr. George's gr a gal The Bard, 10st. 7lbs.. Capt. Hemery 0

Betting:—Closed against Amani, even Tom Jones, 4—1 Golconda and the Bard, 6—1 Torpedo.

The field got off to a perfect start, The Bard going on with a slight lead, the rest all together. Coming into the straight Tom Jones and Amani were leading, the former eventually winning by a clear length, Golconda third about the same distance behind Amani. Time—1 min. 56½ secs.

Fourth Race.—"The Little-go Chase." Rs. 250. For all ponies. C. Bs. 13-2 to carry 11 st., Arabs and others 12 st. 3 lbs allowed for every ¼ inch under 13-2. Winners once 5 lbs., twice 7 lbs., three times or oftener 10 lbs. extra. Maidens allowed 5 lbs., of the Meeting 7 lbs. Distance about 2 miles.

Col. Morton's gr cb m Kitty, 10st. 7lbs., Mr. Kirk......... 1
Mr. Rennie's ch a p Wazan, 11st. 1lb., Mr. Broadwood .. 2
Mr. Ernest's gr a p Forgotten, 12st. 7lbs., Capt. Hemery.. 3
Mr. Gordon's b cb m Reprieve, 11st., Major Pleydell 0

Betting:—Closed against Reprieve, even Forgotten, 2—1 Wazan, 3—1 Kitty.

Kitty went off with a long lead, and passing the stand about 20 lengths in front of the field. Going up the hill her jockey took a pull, which allowed Forgotten to join her. At every jump the mare gained about two lengths on the top weight, who mistaking the course lost a lot of ground before turning into the straight. Wazan went to the front about a quarter of a mile from home, passing Forgotten at the last hurdle, Kitty being still about three lengths a head, but perfectly beaten From this, in, a most exciting finish ensued, Wazan catching up the leader at every stride. Both ponies were done to a stand-still, but the mare just managed to reach the post before the Arab caught her, the verdict being a head. She quite deserved her victory, as she was undoubtedly the best fencer we have seen for some time. Reprieve, the favorite, must be all together wrong, as she was never in it, and had to be pulled up.

Fifth Race.—"The Pony Derby." Rs. 250. For all Maiden ponies. Weight for age, class and inches. Winners once 5 lbs., twice 7 lbs., three times or oftener 10 lbs. extra. Distance ½ mile straight.

Lt.-Col. Hon. G. H. Gough's ch a p Osman, 11st. 6lbs., Mr Mitchell 1
Mr. Macpherson's b a p Suspense, 11st. 12lbs., Capt. Conran 2
Mr. Percival's gr cb m Lady Bird, 10st. 5lbs., Capt. Hemery 3
Hyderabad Confederacy's b a p Malta, 11st., Dr. Gaye .. 0
Mr. Andrews' b cb p The Owl, 10st. 12lbs. Owner......... 0
Mr. Cook's gr a p Grey Friar, 10st. 5lbs., Major Beaver.. 0

Betting at the start:—Closed against Suspense, 2—1 Osman, 5—2 Malta, 5—1 Grey Friar and Lady Bird, 25—1 The Owl.

Owing to the eccentricities of The Owl, there were no less than twelve false starts before the flag fell. Here again the favourite was beaten, the Poona crack being about two lengths behind Osman, in spite of the assistance of Captain Conran. The rest of the field were close up, except The Owl, who was beaten off. Backers had a bad day of it, the favorites, with the exception of Eva, who was by no means fancied in the lottery, all being upset. Three of the winners hailed from the 14th Hussars, who we trust had the money on.

ANGLING IN INDIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—With reference to the paragraph in your contemporary's issue of to-day, concerning the 69 lbs. Mahseer caught by Mr. Symons in the Bawanee River, it may interest some of your readers to know that the Mahseer in the north of India, especially in the Dewani River, run to a much greater size. When fishing there with a friend last year, we killed several fish averaging 120 lbs. each, more or less. I was informed that even larger ones had been taken out of that river, but, of course, cannot vouch for the truth of this statement. I may add that I invariably fish with a light trout rod and the finest tackle, and that the largest fish caught as mentioned above did not take us longer to land than at the rate of 1lb. a minute, which is generally considered at home a fair average time for killing salmon.—Yours, &c.,

Sept. 3. ISAAC.

THE RECENT HARBOUR ACCIDENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Referring to a letter signed "One of the Capsized," which appeared in your issue of the 24th instant, concerning the boat accident that occurred on the afternoon of the 14th ultimo, I beg to say that I was the pilot in charge of the barque Carl Bott. In standing in towards the Dolphin Light-house, a squall struck the ship, which caused my attention to be taken off anything which might be taking place around me, and centre it in the progress of the vessel, so that I did not see the capsized boat and the men in the water until we were almost passing them. On seeing them, I at once gave orders to the men to brace the yards round and heave the ship to, and if necessary give her stern way, until we could get a boat out to go to the rescue, but just at that moment, I observed Mr. Nanabhoy's boat coming towards us in charge of Mr. Hormusji, his runner. I called out to Hermusji to go as quick as possible and pick up the men in the water. They were then about a cable's length from the boat. He replied, "I am going to them at once," which he did, and seeing the men were being rescued under the able direction of Mr. Hormusji, it was no longer necessary for us to do anything in the matter. Rest assured, Sir, that had there been no boat near at hand, every effort would have been made, not only by myself, but by every man on board, to help those in the water, regardless of either caste or race, about which your correspondent so unkindly remarked.—Yours, &c.,

Colaba, Sept. 3, JOHN L. WRIGHT.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Cricket, Gymkhana vs. Parsees, 11 a.m.
Gaiety Theatre, Hudson's Surprise Party, 9 p.m.

Vessel arrived.—The following vessel arrived yesterday:—Dagoman (s), from Cardiff.

Vessel sailed.—The following vassel sailed yesterday:—Malda (s), for Aden.

Cycling.—The Bombay Ramblers propose running to Mahim this afternoon, providing the roads are in a fit state. Members are requested to meet at the Bandstand at 4 p.m.

Ardaseer Hormarjee Charitable Dispensary.—The total attendance of patients during the month of August last was 2,511, of which 433 were new admissions, the daily average being 81.

Reported Theft.—Messrs. John and Co., auctioneers' Apollo Street, Fort, reported to the police on Thursday the theft of a silver watch by John Jones, and a metal watch by Roskoff, from their auction rooms, of the collective value of Rs. 38.

Found Dead.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at the morgue, Cammatteepoora, on the body of a new-born female child found lying in a public latrine at the Marine Lines. The inquest stands adjourned to this day for the medical evidence.

Arrival of a Native Chief.—H. H. Runjit Sing, the Raja of Rutlam, with his Ranee, and accompanied by 150 followers, arrived here on Thursday by the Jubbulpore mail train. His Highness has taken up his residence in a bungalow on the Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill.

Egutpoora Public Gardens.—We are informed that Mr. Yessoo Wittoo, the G.I.P. Railway contractor of Egutpoora, has, with his usual thoughtful and commendable liberality, presented a cheque of Rs. 50 to the Municipality of Egutpoora, to be utilized for the public garden, at the discretion of the authorities.

Fatal Accident to a Zemindar.—Dewan Khemchand, a wealthy zemindar of Hyderabad, Scind, was drowned a few days ago whilst returning home from his fields. The boat was capsized in the terrible whirlpool known as the *Nerajo Kun*, and its occupants were thrown into the water, but all succeeded in escaping except Khemchand.

Cricket.—The team that will represent the Gymkhana to-day in the return match with the Parsees will be:—Messrs. M. R. Wyer, W. Holland, A. D. Wilkins, G. F. Blackwell, F. D. Gaddum, W. T. Vincent, H. P. Gould, Major Morse, J. A. Begbie, H. A. Kerr, and C. M. H. Merriman. Play will commence at 11 a.m. sharp.

Fourth Criminal Sessions.—The Mahomedan holiday, called the Bukree Eed, falls on Friday, the 10th instant, the day fixed for the commencement of the fourth Criminal Sessions. As the Court is closed for the Bukree Eed, the Chief Justice, on an application made yesterday by Mr. Starling, Clerk of the Crown, postponed the Sessions till Saturday, the 11th instant.

Suspicious Characters.—Lal Mahomed Rahimon *alias* Lalkhan Rahimbux, and Yacoob Vully, two reputed thieves, were yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, of being found loitering by night at Bhendy Bazaar on the 1st inst., and failing to render a satisfactory account of themselves. The two accused, on admitting previous convictions, were each sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

Theft.—Dhaktia Bhima was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, of stealing three brass hose piping flanges, valued at Rs. 60, the property of the James Greaves Mill at Parel, on the 28th ultimo. The accused was arrested while in the act of making away with the property from the stores of the mill and handed over to the police. He pleaded guilty to the charge, and also admitted one previous conviction. He was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

HUDSON'S SURPRISE PARTY.

In changing their programme for to-night's performance, Mr. Hudson's Surprise Party intend to give the public a rare treat. No such combination of artistes has for a considerable time visited India, and their wonderfully varied talents will to-night be afforded full play. The programme is a perfect budget of novelties, promising incessant fun and enjoyment. In their introductory part, the selections undergo entire change, and though the audiences so far seem never to tire of the songs which Mr. Hudson and his associates have already made familiar, they may be safely trusted to establish an equal popularity for their newer contributions. It is in the second part, however, that the strongest attractions will be found in the series of abbreviated entertainments which succeed each other. No more mirthful interpreter of negro humour is to be found than Mr. Hudson, whose "Happy Hottentot" will be introduced in a new character abounding with mirth. Mr. Sydney Colville, who so materially strengthens the company, appears in a duet with Miss Maven, and also in a monologue sketch representing the "Fagin" of *Oliver Twist*. The latter will comprise a couple of scenes from Dicken's work, and will be a special feature of the evening. A new national song "John Bull's flags" will be given by Miss Maven, who knows so well how to excite the patriotic feelings of her audience. In addition to the appearances of that remarkable caricaturist, M. Fleury, and the Tyrolean duettists, the Misses Blondeck and Reeves, the laughable sketch. "The Coming Man" will be the concluding item, wherein Miss Maven, Messrs. Colville, Duval and Hudson will join forces.

ARREST OF A GANG OF THIEVES.

At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Narayen Moravi was charged before Mr. Webb, by Inspector Young, with the theft of two pieces of wearing apparel. The accused formed one of a gang of shoplifters' numbering eight, all old jail birds. The gang had been pursuing their nefarious but profitable trade under the instigation of a Bania, a bad character, named Buggo Curson, for some time. It was one of their number whom the police suspect broke into an old Parsee money changer's stall in the market sometime ago, robbing him of Rs. 800. The gang restricted their shoplifting practices to the Arthur Crawford Market, and used to make their goods over to the Bania, who set up couple of stalls in the market as a general merchant. Inspector Rennie, while going his rounds on Wednesday night, came across the accused hastening round a a corner of a lane near the Market with a bundle. Stopping him, the police officer inspected the bundle, and questioned him about the articles it contained. Owing to the suspicious answers given, Mr. Rennie retained the accused in custody. He subsequently admitted he had stolen the goods, and split on the rest of the gang, also pointing out the Bania receiver. They were all arrested, and a large quantity of property recovered from the Bania, with whom they had left their stolen goods. The accused was sentenced to one year's hard labor. The other prisoners, who were tried separately by his Worship, were sentenced, on their pleading guilty in each case, to terms of imprisonment ranging from three to twelve months' hard labor. The Bania received three months' hard labor in the Common Jail.

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ANOTHER TRAMWAY CASE.

At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Bezonje Soortee, Parsee, was charged by the Tramway Company with having, on the 22nd July, obstructed Narayen Crishnajee, an inspector, in the execution of his duty.

Mr. Russell, instructed by Mr. Roughton, appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. Davur defended the accused.

Mr. Russell stated that on the 22nd of July a car, with twenty-five full paying passengers, was going along the Grant Road section, and as it reached the native theatre the accused hailed the car. As it was raining very hard the curtains were down, and the inspector, who was on the car, told the accused that the car was full, and that there was no room. The accused got on the car, abused the complainant, and struck him a blow on the face. Both got down, and the accused again struck the inspector, this time with his umbrella, and treated him to further abuse. A sepoy who was standing by was complained to, and the parties taken to an European constable, who saw the effect of the blow on the inspector's face. The inspector had charged the accused with assault before his Worship last month, who had decided the case against him. But on that occasion a material witness, a Borah, who had been present at the affray, was not called; his testimony, Mr. Russell was sure, would have influenced his Worship in arriving at a different conclusion. This Borah, the inspector happened to meet accidentally, and learnt he had seen the assault and the obstruction.

Mr. Davur raised an objection to the case being gone into, as his client, he said, had been charged by the inspector with assault, and though his Worship had dismissed the case, he could have, if the evidence had warranted it, framed a charge against the accused for obstructing the inspector. But his Worship had not. Mr. Davur objected to his client being tried twice on the same charge.

His Worship overruled the objection, as the prosecution offered to adduce fresh evidence, and he was bound to hear that evidence.

The inspector was then called and bore out the statement of the case made by his counsel. In cross-examination he maintained there were twenty-five full paying passengers in the car and no children. If the conductor of the car had stated that there were several children in the car, he was wrong.

Mahomed Oomar bin Sheik Esoof was next called. He corroborated the complainant, but in cross-examination exaggerated somewhat the story of the prosecution.

At this stage, the case was adjourned.

THE ALLIANCE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

The fourth ordinary general meeting of this company was held yesterday afternoon, at their office in Dalal Street, Fort, Mr. Damoder Tapidas presiding. The following report of the directors was submitted to the meeting:—

In laying before you the balance sheet and profit and loss account for the year ended June 1886, your directors are glad to inform you that their expectations as stated in their last years's report have been realized. During the first six months under report the mill worked at a loss of Rs. 15,428-10-8, owing to the high prices for cotton and low prices for yarn, then ruling in the market. Your mill has made a total profit during the last six months of Rs. 77,993-11-6. Deducting the loss of Rs. 15,428-10-8 for the previous six months the profit for the whole year amounts to Rs. 62,565-0-10, out of which in terms of the articles of association of the company the directors have set apart Rs. 2,000 on account of insurance fund, which now amounts to Rs. 19,000, leaving a balance of Rs. 60,565-0-10, which they beg to recommend to be apportioned as follows:—In payment of a dividend at Rs. 25 per share on 1,791 shares, Rs. 44,775; on account of improvement and addition to the mill Rs. 15,000. The balance Rs. 790-0-10 to be carried to next year's account. Your directors have to report with great regret the death of their chairman, Mr. Tapidass Vurjdas, whose management and advice had always been of great benefit to the company. His son Mr. Dayabhoy Tapidas has been asked to join the board, and you are now requested to confirm his appointment. The mill and godowns together with stock in trade, &c. are insured for Rs. 11,41,500.

The chairman said: Gentlemen,—Before making a few observations on the report of the directors, I wish to state, that I occupy this chair under very painful circumstances. Your late chairman, my lamented father, Mr. Tapidas Vurjdas, were he spared his life a little longer, would have been better able to do justice to the present occasion; but the duty of occupying the chair devolves to-day on me. I beg to assure you, gentlemen, that it shall be my first duty to look to the interests of the shareholders above all other considerations, as was the wish and practice of the late chairman for the last twenty years. I would consider myself very fortunate if I were to succeed in gaining that confidence of the shareholders which Mr. Tapidas had the good fortune to enjoy; and I hope my association with you and the directors will justify my hopes. The report of the directors has been circulated amongst you, and it is to be hoped you have it satisfactory, looking to the circumstances surrounding the mill industry at present in Bombay. The total profits of the company, during the period under report, amount nearly to Rs, 78,000, out of which a dividend of Rs. 25 per share is proposed to be distributed amongst you, absorbing Rs. 44,775. There is one point to which I wish particularly to invite your attention. You are aware that modern science has introduced vast improvements in the construction of mill machinery, and unless we try and keep pace with recent changes, we shall not be able to compete, successfully with the local mills. For this purpose, for the present it is proposed, as you must have seen from the report, to set aside Rs. 15,000, to which my firm, as secretaries and treasurers, have resolved to add Rs. 10,000, making the fund for the improvement and additions to the mill, Rs. 25,000. In offering this sum we are only carrying out the wish of my father, who had invariably at heart the good of the company. Thus by gradually introducing improvements in the mill by instalments, we will be able to replace the whole of our old working plant, &c., and thus improve our prospects, to look to which it shall be my bounden duty to devote my attention.

Resolutions were then passed adopting the report and accounts, declaring a dividend at the rate of Rs. 25 per share, confirming the appointment of Mr. Dayabhoy Tapidas as a director, re-electing Messrs. Jehangeer Hormusjee and Sewram Purshotam directors of the company, and appointing Messrs. R. DeQuadros and Merwanjee Framjee auditors at a remuneration of Rs. 150 each.

Mr. Hormujee Muncherjee Chichgar proposed, "That the members of the Alliance Cotton Manufacturing Company, Limited, do hereby record their deep sense of the great loss sustained by the company, by the untimely death of Mr. Tapidas Vurjdas, who was for upwards of 20 years the chairman of the company, and intimately associated with its management, and hereby authorize the directors to set aside a sum of Rs. 5,000, with a view to perpetuate the memory of the said deceased in such manner as to them may seem meet."

Mr. Chichgar observed that Mr. Tapidas was not only the originator and founder of the mill, but he always evinced great interest during his lifetime in its progress. He had not the least doubt that Mr. Damodur, who had received excellent training in mill affairs from his father, would endeavour to walk in his footsteps, and earn for himself that reputation which the deceased enjoyed during his lifetime. He thanked Mr. Damodur for the munificent present referred to in his speech.

The resolution having been seconded by Mr. Vizbookhandas Atmaram, it was carried unanimously.

The proceedings then terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

LIST OF RESIDENTS.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, BOMBAY.

Col J W Swifte.
Mr E H Gahan.
b Mrs J Anderson.
Mr W H Jervis, Bombay.
b Mr F Glendow, Surat.
Mr and Mrs Arnold Wright, Europe.
Miss Wright Europe.
b Surgeon-Major K M Downie, Europe.
b Mr C Kirkpatrick, Delhi.
Mr and Mrs J A R Martins, Shangai.
Mr J J R Martins, Shangai.
Mr P W Leeson, England
b Mr J J Lenchan, England.
Mr A W Beresford Leslie, England.
b Colonel Lowndes, Burmah.
b Mr R H Wilson, Broach
Mr L Holland, New Zealand.
Lieut F W H Cox, 43rd L I, Poona.
Capt C H Baskfill.
b Mr H Wright.
b Mr C G Carlott, Lucknow.
Lieut J Crawford Swete, Hyd Cont, Secunderabad.
b Major McCausland, RA.
Colonel S Penny, R A, Bombay.
Mr John Bristed, Bombay.
Mr R Addison, Simla.
Mr E Minor, Simla.
Mr Thos Wilson, Simla.
Mr and Mrs Wm Tosh, Simla.
Mr A Schwer, Simla.
Mr R G Webb, Simla.
b Mr C Allan, Simla.
Mr D Rae, Simla.
Mr T A Bland Solicitor, Simla.
b Mr J A Dalton, Simla.
Mr D Burne, Bank of Bengal, Simla.
Mr A Schwob, Simla.
Mr L A Bachelder, Simla
b Mr Thos Walker, Bombay.
Mr St Quinton Byrne, Bombay.
Mr E Passega Beg, Bombay.
Mr F S Masson, Bombay

Residents left during week marked (*b*) thus.

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THE NATIVE PRESS.

LEGISLATION TO PREVENT INFANT MARRIAGES.

Hindu feeling has come out rather strongly against the proposed objectionable legislation for the prevention of infant marriages. A meeting is to be held to protest against any interference on the part of the Legislature in the matter. Nobody denies the wickedness of infant marriages. Indeed we would heartily support any movement organised by the Hindus themselves to remedy the evil, but to go to Government for special legislation to abolish a long-standing custom is to show our weakness, and is certainly objectionable. The Hindus are perfectly justified in raising their voice against Government interference. That they should come forward in this manner to assert their rights is in itself a good omen. The agitation keeps the question fresh before them, and when once the ice is broken, it will be comparatively easy to effect reforms.—*Jam-i-Jamshed.*

IMPORT DUTIES.

The suggestion of the Madras Chamber of Commerce that the Import duty should be re-imposed has our hearty support. The Bombay and the Calcutta Chambers should join in the cry. The bitterness of the Income-tax is beginning to be seriously felt now, and if the present state of Exchange continues, there is every probability of its being enhanced next year. Silver has gone down sevenpence within the last eight months, and it is not unlikely that we may see a similar fall by March next, in which case money will have to be raised somehow. It is, therefore, advisable to demand the equitable import duty while it is time rather than take the serious risk of a probable enhancement of the obnoxious Income-tax. The agitation should be on an extensive scale.—*Jam-i-Jamshed.*

A WAITING ROOM FOR THE SURAT STATION.

We do not know why it is that the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company should not see the propriety of setting apart a gentlemen's waiting-room at one of its first-class stations, when the Company has provided such rooms for gentlemen at other insignificant village stations. Want of a good gentlemen's waiting room at Surat Station is felt from a very long time, and we are sorry to say that to remedy it the Railway Company has not directed a particle of its serious attention. It is not rare that we see the benches on the platform entirely occupied by every sort of passenger; and the other second class passengers that come later have neither a waiting-room for them or any bench whereon they may take their seat. They have to patrol the railway station up and down all the time from their arrival at the station up to the moment of their getting into the train after its arrival.—*Guzerat Mitra.*

PASSENGERS BY THE INCOMING MAIL.

The following passengers are expected by the incoming mail steamer:—

For Bombay.—From London: Rev. E. B. Norman, Mrs. Norman, Mr. and Mrs. Beniston and three children, Mrs. Entwistle and two daughters, Mr. F. Murray, Mr. Self, Sergt. Leach, Mr. Creameor, Lance-Corpl. Owen, Mr. A. Major, Mr. Banajee, Mr. Barria, Mr. Harrer, Mr. C.C. Elliott, Mr. Framjee, Mr. P. Major, Mr P. Khanawalla, Mr. D. M. Straight, Miss Lewis, and Mr. G. C. Chapman. From Venice: Mr. S. S. Brittain, Mr. Dinshaw, Mr. S. Basinjee, Mr. P. B. Bala, Mr. Liboowalla, and Mr. P. D. Dastut. From Brindisi: Major P. D. Jeffrys, Col. C. E. D. Branson, Major S. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. B. Higgens, Mr. Streeter, Mr. Bill, Mr. R Beech, and Major Nevill.

For Madras.—From London: Miss Grove, and Mr. C. G. Maclean. From Brindisi: Mrs. Poole.

For Calcutta.—From London: Dr. Fonseca, Mr. Rawlinson, and Miss. A. Stevenson.

THE *STATESMAN* LIBEL CASE.

At the Calcutta Criminal Sessions, on Monday, Mr. C. F. Barrow, barrister, on behalf of Mr. Knight, defendant, applied to his lordship to allow the case to stand over to the next Sessions. Mr. Gasper, the Crown prosecutor, he said, had no objection to the adjournment. He also asked for an order for the inspection of books and papers of the Burdwan Raj under control of the Court of Wards.

Mr. Gasper said he did not know what the latter portion of the application meant. Asking for all the books and papers of the Raj appeared to him to be a very wide application.

Mr. Barrow replied that what they wanted were simply the account books. His lordship observed that the books required should be specified.

Mr. Barrow said that it would be impossible to do so, as at present he could not say what the books were.

His Lordship thought that Mr. Barrow shoutd give some indication as to what he desired. He did not think that there would be any objection if the books wanted wree specified approximately.

Mr. Barrow remarked that the Government solicitor who had been communicated with on the subject, had written to say that there would be no objection to the inspection of the books and papers; but the only question was as regards the expense, and the defence were willing to pay the expenses themselves.

Mr. Gasper said that on the 27th instant Messrs. Barrow and Orr had wrtiten to the Government solicitor to the following effect:—"We have been instructed by the defendant to apply for a postponement of his trial from August to December Sessions, so that public feeling in the case may be allayed, and a fairer trial thereby secured. We shall also apply at the same time for an order that the defendant may be at liberty to inspect the books and papers of the Burdwan Raj from November 1879 for the purpose of his defence. It was evident at the last trial that the inspection ordered by Mr. Justice O'Kinealy could not be effectually had while the case was proceeding, and there can be no question that the defence was thereby greatly prejudiced. It is in order to obviate this prejudice in the re-trial that the application is to be made, and we shall be glad to know whether you will consent to this order. We have an affidavit, but do not swear it at present, as the defendant desires in the first instance to ascertain if the Crown intends to oppose his application.

To this letter the following reply was received:—

In reply to yourr letter of yesterday's date, I beg to inform you I am prepared to consent to this case standing over the December Sessions. As far as I am concerned, I shall hav no objection to your also having an order giving the defendant liberty to inspect any books or papers of the Burdwan Raj, which he may specify; but I have no funds at my disposal to meet the expenses of bringing the documents to Calcutta for that purpose. If therefore your client requires inspection in Calcutta he must pay the expenses of bringing the books aud the men in charge of them to my office, and my charges for the attendance of one of my assistants during the inspection, and for which I shall be prepared to accept your undertaking. If, however, your client is prepared to go to Burdwan for the inspection, the expenses abovementioned may be saved, as the Collector will no doubt be able to depute one of his subordinates to give the inspection."

Mr. Gasper said that it was clear from the above that the documents to be inspected must be specified.

Mr. Barrow said he was not prepared with a list, and asked his lordship to make the order subject to the list being put in.

His Lordship observed that it would be premature to make an order before the list was put in as to what was wanted, but Mr. Barrow could renew his application when he had the list ready. If the documents wanted were specified before, there would be no difficulty in making the order. His lorpship, however, had no objection to the case standing over to the next Sessions in December, both parties having consented, and he made the order to that effect.

Mr. Barrow then asked that Mr. Knight be enlarged on his own recognisance.

His Lordship said he did not know on what security Mr. Knight was enlarged on before.

Mr. Barrow replied that it was on his own recognisance and two sureties, Mr. Mehta and Mr. Harrington; but the latter was not at present in Calcutta, having gone up-country.

His Lordship:—Have you anything to say to this, Mr. Gasper?

Mr. Gasper said that the matter was entirely in his lordship's hands, and he would leave it to his lordship.

His Lordship observing that the grounds of this application were that one of the sureties had left Calcutta, ordered that one surety be taken and Mr. Knight's own recognisance of the surety already given together with his own as on the previous occasion.—*Indian Daily News.*

A JUDGE ON STOCK EXCHANGE GAMBLING.

Baron Huddleston, in summing up a case at the Leeds Assizes recently, in which one stock-broker sought to recover damages from another for breach of contract, said:—"Gambling at Homburg in the olden time and at Monte Carlo in the present day had an advantage that it was for ready money only, and in the light of day. Then, again, the law interfered with gambling on horse-racing, but there were throughout the country offices into which commercial men, professional men, farmers, and others were invited, and were assisted in their gambling by the judicious advice of a person who occupied the office, and who, whether they lost or won, got his commission. This was done for credit, and not for ready money, and there was not a more pernicious species of gambling than this 'plunging' for time bargains and matters of that description. A more disgraceful and discreditable species of gambling did not exist in the world."

THE BRUCE LEGACY.

This case, the judgment in which was delivered in the Calcutta High Court on the 23rd June last, came up again on Thursday, the 22nd instant. On the former occasion his Lordship, Mr. Justice Wilson, gave certain instructions to the Registrar for drawing up a scheme which was to be known as the "Bruce Association," giving effect to the bequest made by the Misses Sarah and Mary Anne Bruce for the establishment of a school within the vicinity of Calcutta for the education of destitute Eurasion or half-caste girls. Mr O'Kinealy, who appeared for the Advocate-General, said on Thursday that the matter had been referred on the 23rd June last to the Registrar of the High Court, Mr. Belchambers, who had since made his report, and he Mr. O'Kinealy had now to ask that the report be confirmed. Mr. Handley, who appeared for the Secretary of State, said that he had no objection to offer. His Lordship directed that the report be confirmed, and a decree be drawn up accordingly. Mr. O'Kinealy wished to direct attention to another matter regarding the nomination of governors, which had not yet been inserted in the scheme drawn up by the Registrar. His Lordship observed that it was not necessary to discuss that matter in the Court, as the names would be inserted in the decree. He would, however, be very glad if the parties who appeared in the matter had any other suggestions to make. Mr. O'Kinealy said that there was one matter which he would like to mention, and that was if his Lordship would be inclined to fix any time as to the admission of girls. His Lordship observed that he had left the whole of that matter entirely at the discretion of ths governors, whom he desired to leave unfettered, and only imposed restrictions on two or three points. Mr. O'Kinealy then asked his Lordship to determine the question of costs. His Lordship directed that the costs of plaintiff and defendant, as between attorney and client, be paid out of the estate.

INDIAN SPORTING NOTES.

We take the following from the *Indian Planters' Gajette*. We regret to hear the support likely to be accorded to Dehra is not quite what this time-honoured fixture deserves, though we hope ere long to be able to report better on its prospects. We do not see why Dehra, Umballa and Meerut should not show rattling good all-round sport and fair fields this year. Although Lord William Beresford's powerful stable is on the spot, yet its cracks will naturally be reserved for the larger prizes at Lucknow and the big licks at Calcutta. Jodhpore has now-a-days only Ringwood, who may fairly be termed a first-class horse, and the odds are strongly against his running at the North-West meetings. None of the big Behar stables are going there, so that the three meetings we mention would be just the places for owners of decent second-class horses to flock to. The purses are fairly liberal and lotteries always good over large fields. Moreover, there are heaps of officers and gentlemen in the neighbourhood who own racing crocks of sorts, and with the Metal, Sting, Paragraph and Ringwood division out of the way, there is no reason why meetings in the North-West should not flourish this year. We trust that the undoubted sore feeling existing in certain local quarters will not be made use of to purposely put stop to what, if hands were shaken, might result in a good meeting at Dehra. Let byegones be byegones say we.

The story that the information resulting in the disqualification of Cupid at Lahore was due to an anonymous letter from Simla, is, as we hoped incorrect, for no such communication was ever received by the Honorary Secretary. The facts are that a gentlemen in whose stable the pony had been, wrote to Mr. Goad and pointed out that Cupid having won at Karachi was a plater and therefore ineligible to start for the race he had won. Hence the action of the Stewards.

Mr. Westlake's (or Mr. Lyons') Orphan proved himself a very useful horse at Bangalore. Very likely we shall see him brought to this side of India to compete in better company. Orphan made his *debut* on the Indian Turf at the late Wellington meeting and has become the hero of a dispute which has not yet been finally disposed of. All horses running at that meeting according to the rules, could be claimed to be put up to sale at the upset price of Rs. 1,500. Orphan was so put up and bought by Mr. Lyons for Rs. 2,150, and the price was to be paid before 9 P.M. the same day. Mr. Lyons just before this hour sent over sundry cheques and currency notes to the value of Rs. 1,300 and the balance in cash to the house of the Honorary Secretary. The bearer of the money only tendered the cheques and notes, upon which the Honorary Secretary declared the sale cancelled and told Mr. Westlake that his horse was not sold. In returning the money the Honorary Secretary, however, retained Rs. 650 as the difference between the upset price and the final bid of Mr Lyons, and in strict accordance with auction rules, credited the same to the Wellington race fund. Mr. Lyons appealed to the Stewards and to the C. T. C.; but they upheld the action of the Honorary Secretary and now he has instituted a suit in the Civil Court for the recovery of the horse. On the first day at Bangalore Mr. Lyons wished to stop Orphan running, but the Stewards overruled his representations.

The delay caused by Mr. Broadwood's idilatorness in turning out for the Vencatagiri Cup elicited much howling on the part of those kept waiting thereby, and not without reason. The fact is a man cannot do any two things properly, much less can he secretary a meeting and ride; and Mr. Broadwood likes riding. This undoubtedly interferes with his efficiency as Secretary, and he should either give up riding or get some efficient substitute to attend to the management. No one was fonder of donning silk than Major Clark, but he hardly ever rode because he considered his time should be devoted to his legitimate duties as Secretary.

After the second day's races Captain Elliott took away his horses from Bangalore. The gallant Captain's regiment is under orders for Burma, and his Colonel summoned him back to head-quarters.

A new sporting correspondent has made his *debut* on the Turf of Western India. He is most careful as to details and always consults the race officials for accurate information. Recently at a meeting one of the events of the day was a walk-over and the *debutant* with spectacles properly adjusted and note book and pencil in hand, approached the Honorary Secretary who was engaged discussing a knotty point with some owners, and asked for the "official time in which the walk-over was done!"

We fear Mr. Lyons will not have much, further satisfaction than may accrue to him from being mulcted in costs by entering a civil suit for possession of Orphan, and he will probably be too well advised to actually take any such step, Mr. Broadwood being quite within his rights in refusing to accept cheques as legal tender. By the bye, Orphan could not well have been sold, if he be, as we are told, a charger from the Ossoor Stud, and Mr. Westlake must surely have overlooked this when running him for a selling race.

Mr. Macklin, the horse-dealer, has been on a visit to Jodhpore *in re* the dispute between himself and Maharajah Pertaub Singh in connection with a lot of mares the former holds as having been sold to the Prince last cold season, but he has apparently returned to Calcutta without receiving much satisfaction, so we presume the law courts will now have to settle between the disputants.

It is proposed to hold a grand challenge tentpegging tournament at Hyderabad at the end of October or begginning of November, open to all British and native regiments, battery, gymkhana or club team. The trophy consists of a very handsome silver cup valued at Rs. 800, presented by the Nizam. The winning team this year will have custody of the cup until next year, when the final challenge will take place.

The brown waler gelding Trafalgar, erst the Pittapore Rajah's and now running in Southern India as Bowen's must not be confounded with Paikparah's old Trafalgar who is at Jodhpore. This new Trafalgar is by Lupidist, the sire of Regulator and Gonzago. This reiteration of names is too deplorable and evinces a terrible lack of ingenuity in equine nomenclature. Where in England it would be difficult to find two horses similary named, here in India instances are numerous of four and five horses running under the same name.

'Tis true 'tis pity, and pity 'tis 'tis true, but the Bangalore, meeting can hardly be termed a success. Ordinarily where the carcase is, the vultures follow, but this cannot be said of Bangalore, for though the carcase was a fat one, there was evidently some taint about it. Apparently the body of Stewards is not sufficiently cosmopolitan. Two Civilians among nine soldiers is hardly leaven enough, and to this doubtless is attributable the poor support afforded by the former, otherwise how to account for the falling through of the Planters' Purse which resulted in a walk-over? And it cannot be said of Madras planters that they are few and far between own no horses. Still we deprecate any lowering of the meeting to a lower level. It is always darkest before dawn and the longest lane has a turning, and steady perseverance and a little more attention paid to the wants of the racing public may result in better success next year. Its money makes the mare to go, and there is no lack of it in Bangalore, supported as it is by princely aid.

Blitz will not be removed from Mr. Beddy's management; and we thought at the time it was most unlikely anything of the kind could be contemplated by the pony's actual owner; for, thanks to Mr. Beddy's care, few ponies have had such a successful career as the handsome little Arab. Blitz's actual height, according to his new certificate, is 13-0⅞ and not 13-0½.

Wall left Jaintpore for Calcutta on Monday with Mr. Ezra's two maiden Arabs and will finish training them at their owner's head-quraters; both colts are in splendid condition, and unless the change of climate affects them unfavourably they should show up well during the coming season among their own class.

ALL those who appreciate Lily White Teeth Purity of the Mouth, and a Breath of Flowers should use KEMP & Co.'s FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR, which is both a perfect dentifrice and at the same time a delicious Mouth-Wash. Per bottle, Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4.

THE PETROLEUM DISCOVERIES IN EGYPT.

The following is the official return of Mr. Joseph Jones, C.E., a member of the firm of Beaumont and Jones, in reference to the recent discoveries of petroleum on the shores of the Red Sea:—

Acting under the written instructions which I received in London I have visited, at the request of the Egyptian Government, Jemsah Jebel Zeit and the neighbourhood. In company with Mr. Mitchell, the Egyptain Government geologist, I examined the entire line of country from Jebel Zeit to the foot of the Jebel Isa range opposite the Island of Shadwan on the Red Sea side. I further passed over the desert, through the metamorphic range, and examined the run and character of the rock to the west of it, and am of the opinion that the two sides are one and the same range of formation parted only by the presence of the older rocks, From Jebel Zeit to the end of the Jebel Esh range there is a run of pretty uniform ground, say, 40 miles long by five to 12 miles in width, all of which strata bears equally good indications of surface oil. While, however, the existence of surface oil is proved beyond a doubt, I would remark that that fact is one, the value of which may be very easily exaggerated. The existence of surface oil may or may not be an indication of the existence of quantities of oil at a lower strata—the chances are about equal—but the the quantity of surface oil is no indication as to the quantity of well oil. While the experience of Baku tends to show that wherever there is surface oil, well oil is sure to be struck within 820 feet, the result of American borings has been very different, and the remark that "the Pennsylvanian fields have absorbed more dollars than they have delivered" is probably correct. Two borings may be made within a few yards of each other, the one may produce nothing, the other 4,000 barrels a day, and the supply may cease in a few months. On May 1, 1865, Pithole, in Pennsylvania, was a collection of huts in a forest, three months latter it was a town of 16,000 souls, by January 1, 1866, it was again deserted. I mention these instances because I think it my duty to inform you that in strict language the discovery of petroleum on the Red Sea has not yet been made. Surface oil has been found has probably been known from time immemorial, and there is very good ground for supposing that petroleum exists but at what death in what quantity, and of what quality, it is quite impossible to say. The discovery of the surface oil, which it was perfectly certain must exist appears to have led the Government into expenses connected with tanking, &c., which I venture to think were injudicious and unnecessary. I feel convinced—and Mr. Mitchell, (the Government geologist) together with others there, shares my conviction—that the surface oil in the place where struck is exhausted. M. Debay states that he has checked the supply. I have ventured the supply has exhausted itself, and I base this opinion *inter alia* upon the simple fact that he is boring through the identical shaft where he found petroleum. Now if petroleum still existed there in the spot at which it forced itself 40 metres it is physically impossible that the mere placing of lining tubes should obstruct its flow whlie boring is going on in the same shaft. Unless it is superior to ordinary hydrostatic laws it would follow the boring and then rise to the surface.

Undoubtedly more surface oil may be found in other spots, but probably to no greater extent than that already extracted. Surface oil itself is not likely to be in sufficient quantity to pay the cost of extraction. Its value is an indication of the existence of further supplies lower down, and that as I have said is of very uncertain value.

I am of opinion there is very reasonable ground for supposing the existence of petroleum, and, so far as I am able to judge, I am inclined to believe that it will be found at a very low depth, probably not less than the Baku strata of 820 feet.

I am further of opinion that the indications are sufficiently favourable to justify the preliminary expense of borings, but they will always be of a speculative character and I would venture to suggest that they should be made in several places until a *bona fide* strata is reached, that they should then be plugged and from the number of successful soundings made, it will then be possible for the Government to judge as to the advisability of working, in which case, but not till then, reservoirs, means of transport, and refineries will become necessary. The diamond boring apparatus, in which I am personally interested, would, though expensive, in my opinion place the question so rapidly beyond doubt that it would prove cheapest in the end.

An expenditure of £6,000 to £10,000 in six months would be necessary. It might be perfectly fruitless. It might indicate the source of enormous wealth. A lesser amount spread over a longer period might suffice with hand boring, but I feel convinced it would not be equally satisfactory.

TRADE OF GERMANY WITH HER COLONIAL POSSESSIONS.

The United States Consul at Frankfort-on-the-Main, in his report to the United States Government, on the extent to which Germany trades with her colonies through the ports of Hamburg and Bremen, says that, taking the trade of Hamburg with Africa, it appears that the imports from the West Coast, exclusive of the Cape and Morocco, but inclusive of the territories on the West Coast, which do not belong to Germany, amounted in 1884 to £665,000, an increase of £200,000, due chiefly to larger imports of palm oil and kernels, which amounted respectively to £187,500 and £387,500. Caoutchouc was imported to the amount of £45,000, coffee £20,000, elephant's teeth £10,000, and other articles to £5,000. The imports from the East Coast amounted to £55,000 last year, or £20,000 less than during the preceding year. They consisted chiefly of hides, orchilla, sesame seed, and copra. The port of Bremen has now no imports of any consequence from the East of Africa, but its imports from the West Coast, not including the Cape, amounted last year to £15,000. As regards the exports, Hamburg consigned to Western Africa last year merchandise to the amount of 53,150 tons, against 44,000 in 1883, and 41,000 in 1882. Spirits formed a very considerable part of the exports to West Africa, namely, 35,089 tons, and of gunpowder 1,618 tons were exported. Hamburg's exports to the Eastern portion of the Continent amounted to 2,368 tons, against 2,832 tons in 1883, and 1,104 tons in 1882. In these exports, spirits only took a very small part, as the Mahomedanism of Zanzibar is hostile to spirits. Bremen's exports to the West Coast amounted, in 1884, to £22,100 against £12,900 in 1883, and £31,300 in 1882. The exports of Bremen to the East of Africa were £3,250 in 1883, and £286 only in the year 1884. Of less extent is the trade with the Polynesian possessions, and in this Hamburg only comes under consideration, as the trade of Bremen is restricted to the Australian mainland, New Zealand, Hawaii, &c. The imports of Hamburg, in 1884, from the Caroline Islands amounted to £7,000; from New Britain to £6,000; Society Islands, 13,000; Marshall Islands £10,000 and Navigators' Island to £4,000, making a total of £40,000. To these amounts may be added £22,000 for the English Fiji Islands, against £63,000 in 1881. The value of the exports from Hamburg to Polynesia cannot be stated, but the amounts were as follows, in 1884:—to New Britain, 92 tons, against 537 in 1882; Society Islands 374 tons, as compared with 561 in 1883. Marshall Islands 128 tons, against 1,148 tons in 1880; and to Navigators' Islands 1081 tons. The merchandise exported to the Fiji Islands, in 1884, amounted to 59 tons, compared with 199 tons in 1883. In conclusion, Consul General Mueller says that, comparing the imports and exports of the East and West Coasts of Africa with the total German imports and exports, it appears that the imports do not amount to more than ·5 per cent. of the total imports, and the exports to ·4 per cent. of the total exports.

A VOYAGE ROUND THE WORLD IN A CANOE.

Two years ago a man named Traynor started from Bath, in the United States, with the intention of going round the world in a canoe. As nothing has been heard of him since he touched at a port of Newfoundland, it is supposed that he has perished; but Dr. Bibber, one of his friends, has just made arrangements with a man named Chandler to repeat the experiment, Dr. Bibber undertaking to supply a canoe 14 feet long. Richard Chandler, who is forty-six years of age and a native of Northampton, Massachusetts, will first cross the Atlantic to Sweden and Norway, and thence make his way along the coasts of Holland, Belgium, France, and Spain to the Mediterranean, passing through the Suez Canal into the Red Sea, and so by way of the Indian Ocean and the South Pacific to Australia, thence by way of China and Japan to San Francisco. From San Francisco he will go by land to the Mississippi, and descend that river to New Orleans, completing his tour of the world by going up the Atlantic coast to New York.

ON THE USE OF TAR.

Hitherto Tar has been administered in various forms, but drawbacks have existed, the principal being a repugnant flavour, and the great difficulty in accurately proportioning doses. Mr. E. Guyot, a chemist, has rendered signal service by producing a concentrated solution of tar called "Guyot's Tar Solution," which renders the use of this justly valued medicament extremely simple. Guyot's Tar Solution is undubitably the best remedy for cold, bronchitis, and consumption. When using it internally for colds, throat affections, and diseases of the skin and bladder, put a table-spoonful to a tumbler of water as a dose. Applied externally, Guyot's Tar Solution is used, as a wash, in cases of skin and scalp diseases, Prickly-Heat, and for Eczema. *Note*:—Habitual use of Guyot's Tar Solution as a beverage is invaluable to consumptive persons, and to all who are weak and exhausted by fever, heat, and disease. In warm countries it is an excellent fortifying drink, especially recommended for its preservative power in cases of fever. Agents in Bombay: Messrs. Kemp & Co., Treacher & Co., Thomson & Taylor, Cooper, Madon & Co.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, Sept. 3.

The Bank of England return for the week shows no alteration in the proportion of the Reserve to Liabilities, which still stands at 44 per cent., and rates of discount in the open market remain unchanged. Stock Exchange quotations exhibit no movement whatever, Consols maintaining their previous level of 101, French Rentes 109¾, and the 3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan 101¼.

Respecting the General Produce markets the public telegrams are silent, nor do private messages speak of special features in any branch, Wheat, Cotton, and all other leading staples preserving a very quiet tenor.

Cotton in Liverpool yesterday closed firm at unchanged prices on the spot, the day's sales being again estimated at 10,000 bales, of which 400 were Surats. To arrive Americans were 1-32d. to 3-64d. lower, and from New York futures are quoted 5 points weaker.

The local market for the staple has developed no new feature of interest. The steadiness in Liverpool does not appear to be conducive to any buying on this side, and transactions therefore continue as before to be restricted to the ready purchases of the local mills.

Weather reports are beginning to show a shadeless confidence. It is not so much the actual extent of the rainfall that is likely to damage the crop as the continued absence of sunshine.

Wheat is firm with a fair inquiry for soft descriptions, and a continued demand for hard. A fair amount of buying has taken place for export, and more would have resulted had sellers been disposed to meet the market. We quote :—

Fine Pessy	Rs. 4-5-6	per cwt.
No. 1 do.	„ 4-4-6	„
No. 1 Club Delhi	„ 4-1-6	„
Red Ahmedabad	„ 4-1-C	„

Seeds are steady but not active.

The receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were :—

Cotton	384	bales.
Wheat	38,337	cwts.
Linseed	2,910	„
Rapeseed	127	„
Gingelly	141	„
Poppy Seed	235	„

Freights are steady if quiet. The s.s. Rosshire has been fixed for U. K. or Continent, September loading, at £1-3, and a steamer has been berthed for Antwerp on the same terms and conditions. The current quotation now is £1-3-6 to £1-3-9 per ton. Business has been done for Alexandria at £1-14.

Exchange.—There is no change in Silver reported from Home, but the market opened firm at the top rates of yesterday, and during the day a further rise of 1-32d. has been established all round. The same absence of demand for remittance is still apparent, and the tendency continues towards firmness. We quote for ready Bills :—

Bank Bills on demand ..	1s. 4¼d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 15-33d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 4 9-16d.	„
Credits „ „	1s. 4 11-16d.	„
Francs „ „	1·75½ to 1·76	„

The shipments of Silver for the week are again exceedingly light, only £30,000 for Bombay, but this is no matter for surprise, seeing that the cost of the metal has for some time past been above the parity of exchange.

Government Paper is quiet without important fluctuation in rates. Fours we still quote at Rs. 97 5-16, Fours-and-a-half at Rs. 102½.

Shares.—Spinning and Weaving mills are firm, and in some few cases a trifle dearer. Manockjee Petit are Rs. 5, City, Khatao Mackonjee and Oriental Rs. 2½ higher. Bombay-Burma Trading Co. are Rs. 25 higher for first, Rs. 5 for second issue.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
Indian Banks.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	11 p.ct.	715
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	840
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	580
Exchange Banks.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	1	6 do.	125
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	40,000	$125	all	17½ do.	59
National Bank of India	37,320	250		5 pct.	113xd.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	£100	—	—	£154
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent.	..	£100	—	—	£1

INSURANCE COMPANIES

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	70	920xd.
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	..	1,040
Indian Fire Insurance Co	111	5,000		70	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,750

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	..	1,000
Akola Press Co.	85	500	500	Rs. 50	500
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 45	430
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 175	1,030
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 2	240
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500xd.
Breul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld	0	200	200	Rs. 16	160
Bombay Cotton Press	0	125	125	..	162½
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 60	650
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	0	300	300	12	145
East India Press Co.	0	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,375
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 150	1,875
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 80	635
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 35	400
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	450	all	Rs. 45	400
Manmar Manfg. Co	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	205
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	..	105
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	...	450
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	—	552½
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	—	120
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 30	480
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 75	450
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 75	640
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,250
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500	25	600
Volkart Press Co	450	1,000	1,000	Rs 20	665

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W Company	1,308	1,000	000	..	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	—	495
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	9,345	100	100	—	109
Alfred Manf'g. Co.	1,000	500	500	...	390
Alliance Cotton Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	..	690
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld.	871	500	all	Rs. 22½	520
Bo. Cotton Mf'g Co., Ld.	600	500	500	..	425
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	925
Berar Mf'g. Co., Ld.	2,750	200	200	—	180
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	50	Rs. 25	710
New issues	3,000	125	...	Rs. 125	170
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 12½	675
Connaught Mills	840	500	500	Rs. 25	610
Cooria Mills	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	650
City of Bombay Shares	595	1,000	1,000	Rs. 55	915
Dhurumsey S. & W. Co	3,000	2,000	2,000	..	17½
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,070xd
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,500	500	50	Rs. 25	685
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,250	1,000	1,000	..	660
Gordon Mills	2,000	500	500	—	155
Hindustan Mills	1,062	1,000	1,000	—	8·0xd
Hingunghat Mill Co.	700	500	55	37½	650
Hydrabad Spinning Co	700	1,000	50	Rs. 2	825
Impl. Cotton Mills Co.	400	500	1,000	Rs 25	450
Indian Manfg Co. Ld.	568	1,000	500	Rs. 70	1,200
James Greaves Mills.	100	500	1,000	Rs. 25	605
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	1,340	500	500	..14-5-7	400
Jewraz Balloo	1,300	1,000	50	Rs. 45	1,105xd.
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	965
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	930
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co. Ld.	3,500	1,000	10	Rs. 5	155
Madras United	500	0 0	1,000	Rs. 125	2,850
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	1,000	...	690
Manockjee Petit's	4,050	1,000	1,000	20	1212½
Mazagon Spinning Co	5,000	250	250	..	182½
Morarjee Gocuidas	1,150	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,475
National Spinning	600	1,000	1,000	—	510
Naigaum Cotton Cleaning Co., Ld.	1,000	1,000	100	...	85
Narayan Cotton Mills	600	1,000	1,000		500nl
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	895
Oriental	5,725	625	625	..	555
People of India S. & W. Company	..	250	250	—	187½
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	1,000	500	500	—	85
Queen Spinning	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	905
Ripon	641	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	912½
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	...	1,500
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld.	1,716	500	500	Rs. 17½	450
Sholapore Mills	678	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	1,330
Soonderdas	650	1,000	1,000	—	660
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 12½	410
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	250	250	...	247½
Victoria Mills	600	1,000	1,000	...	500
Western India S. & M. Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	...	775
Luxmidas Khimji S. W. Co.	770		1,000	—	775

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co Ld.	1,000	200	200	10 p.c.	185
	750	200	150		140
Badham, Pile & Co. Ld.	,000	100	100	Rs. 18	133
Bapty Co., Ld.	325	200	165	Rs. 20	164
Barton & Co., Ld.	.,000	00	100	10 2-3p.c	22
Do. New issue	500		37	10 2-3p.c	22
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.		500	100	6 p.c.	100
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	500	500	500	15 p. ct.	655
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	..	210
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	7 p.c.	120
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	2,925
Do. (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	375	45	735
Bombay Municipal Bonds	—	...	—	6 p.ct.	101½
Cash Bazaar	1,500	100	100	..	17
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500	100	...	115
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.	3,000	100	100	9½	105
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	Re. 11	9
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25	..	14
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	500	100	100		...
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26½	340
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	16 p.ct.	97xd
Mechanics Building Co	4,000	50	40	Rs. 43	40xd
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	9 p.ct	90
Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co.	1,500	100	100	..	90
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	5 & 7½	116
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20		
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	8 p. s.	55
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 19	307½xd
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	60	Rs. 18	95
Royal Flour Mills Co., Ld.	2,500	100	100	..	
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	5	59xd
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,200	25	25	Re.	7½
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	500		1,100
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100	100	Rs. 5	170xd
Western India Flour Mills	,000	125	100	12 o/	134
M. M. . ody & Co	2,000	200	200		202½

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MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES in steel frames at slightly reduced rates.

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BOMBAY.

PEBBLES *versus* GLASS.

DR. JULER in his "Ophthalmic Science and Practice," page 377, says :—"Patients often ask whether they should get 'pebbles' or glass. There is not much practical advantage in the former and they are much more expensive, they are lighter and cooler, and may therefore be ordered when the glasses are of inconvenient weight. In most pebbles, however, the crystal is cut in the wrong direction, and although there may be no flaw visible to the naked eye, such lenses are inferior to glass."

By "such" lenses Dr. Juler plainly means "pebbles cut in the wrong direction." Of well cut pebbles he says *they are lighter and cooler* than glass; he might have added *and less liable to scratches.* If there is not much practical advantage in having "spectacles lighter, cooler, and less liable to scratches" it is hard to tell the meaning of the words "practical advantage."

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Mofussil Residents to get properly suited should obtain my new Sight Test. (Price 2 annas.)

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SHANGHAI.

DEATH.

CAMAJI—September 3 (Ram Roze), at Shanghai, Hormasji Dorabji Camaji. His early morning *Oothumna* Ceremony will be performed at Dady Sett's Agiary, Fort.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

COLLIER—August 28, at Darjeeling, the wife of J. R S Collier, Esq. C S, of a son.

SAVI—August 24, at Calcutta, the wife of T Angelo Savi, of Udhna, Rajmahal, of a daughter.

SANTER—August 31, at the Eden Hospital, Calcutta, the wife of the Rev. A. J. Santer, of Krishnagar, of a daughter.

SYRIOTI—August 31, at 4, Rawdon Street, Calcutta, the wife of A M Syrioti, of a son.

DEATH.

WICKES—August 26, at Sibi, of cholera, Henry Horace, only son of Charles H Wickes, Manager, The Pharmacy, Dalhousie, aged 26 years.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1886.

The House of Commons has at length got through the debate on the Address. It has been prolonged, but not more so than has become customary in recent years, and so far as the division upon amendments to the Address have gone, the Government have come fairly well out of the ordeal. Their Burmese policy—which was the policy also of their predecessors—has been assailed, but to no purpose, for the course of events in Burma will not be greatly influenced by the fact that Mr. Samuel Smith induced a hundred and twenty-five members to express their regret at the extension of operations in the country, and their hope that India will not have to pay the whole cost of the expedition. The Burmese question can now be settled only in Burma itself; and it is to the operations of the troops about to cross the Bay of Bengal, and not to academic debates in Parliament, on the right to annex territory and the right to charge India with the cost of annexing it, that public attention will be directed. We should have been glad if Sir John Gorst could have confirmed the news that Boh Sweh had offered to surrender. For the present we must be content with the reassuring reports that are coming in as to the general condition of the country, and with the knowledge that the force about to resume operations will be large enough to make its pacification practically certain. At home, despite the interest that is necessarily taken in the resumption of hostilities in Burma, public attention appears to be much more largely concentrated upon a problem which will probably continue to claim a solution when the most disturbed districts of Upper Burma are at, peace. The debate on the Address has been, with one or two intermissions, an Irish debate, as the work of the new Parliament, if it does any of importance, must be Irish work. Thus far nothing has occurred to reduce the confidence of the Ministry in the strength of the Unionist bond. The majority of a hundred and twenty-three by which Mr. Parnell's amendment for suspending evictions during the winter was rejected was thirteen in excess of the normal majority of Conservatives and Unionist Liberals over Gladstonian and Parnellite Home Rulers, and the Unionists more than maintained their relative advantage in the division on Thursday night upon Mr. Sexton's amendment demanding special measures for the preservation of order in Belfast. This, coming after the signal failure of the Birmingham Home Rulers to win over the Unionist Liberals at the recent re-election of the Home Secretary, will be regarded as a proof that the bond is intact. Apparently it means more than this. The largeness of the majority against the two Parnellite amendments seem to indicate that a good many Liberals who would have supported Mr. Gladstone in carrying a Home Rule Bill decline to follow Mr. Parnell in much smaller undertakings.

The Government will find in this ground for at least temporary satisfaction. The compact between Conservatives and Unionists is working rather better than they expected, and it has been emphasized by Mr. Chamberlain's outspoken declaration that he will take no action against the present Government which would lead to the accession to office of a Separatist Ministry. Lord Salisbury and his friends have probably not troubled themselves with awkward questions as to how long Mr. Chamberlain may find it possible to act up to this declaration. It has not even yet been proved whether Mr. Chamberlain's attachment to the union is greater or less than his attachment to Liberal principles, and it is conceivable that Lord Salisbury and Lord Randolph Churchill between them may force an answer to that question in which they would read their own dismissal. Mr. Chamberlain may for a time look complacently upon a Treasury Bench in possession of Lord Randolph Churchill and the units whom he allows to sit beside him. But the spectacle will in time become stale and trying to a Liberal hankering for Liberal measures, and distrustful of any attempts that a Conservative Cabinet, constrained by the necessities of the hour, may make to imitate them. But "*carpe diem*" is the politician's motto as surely as it is the epicure's. Mr. Chamberlain stands fettered by his own promises and until he takes off his fetters—which, of course, he can do whenever it please him, or whenever a Conservative Ministry venturing to be Conservative compel him to do so—they may dwell in peace. Thus the situation for the time being is excellent, and with a recess of at least four months before them they may go their own way, without let or hindrance. Yet for all this the recess should be a time of labour and of anxiety for them. The duration of their administration will depend upon the counsel that they take during the coming months and upon the wisdom with which they prepare for the labours of next session. Nobody speaks with much confidence of the reception that the best measure for local self-government that Ministers can devise will meet with in Ireland. But it would be doomed to failure before it saw the light if the relations of the executive to the rent-paying—or shall we call them the rent-withholding class?—were to be exasperatingly rigid. The Government appear to have set to work under the impression that the cultivators can pay their rents, though the Irish members say that this is impossible over large areas. If this evidence is received with distrust, however, they have partly themselves to thank for it, since some of them have been singularly urgent in their advice to the tenantry to take revenge upon the landlords for any restraining measures that the authorities at Dublin Castle may take. They will have no reason to complain if the Executive find it difficult to distinguish between rent withheld through poverty, and rent withheld from a determination to "take it out of" the landlords for the sins of the Government.

Meanwhile, the path of the Government is not being smoothed by those who, in the House of Commons, are representing the interests of the Irish people. Mr. Labouchere's baneful counsels are already beginning to have their result in a combination of Home Rulers and Radicals to obstruct the business of the House. The operation will apparently be carried on under cover of a motion by Mr. Parnell opposing precedence to supply business until the Government have announced their policy in regard to Ireland. Mr. Parnell must be left to judge as to what is best for the people he represents; but if he is sincerely desirous that the Ministry should elaborate an Irish policy that is to be of any benefit to the country, he will prefer to wait. They had no programme in their pockets when they entered upon office six weeks ago, and they found no measures in the pigeon-holes of Downing Street which it would be reasonable to expect them to endorse. The country would think little of a Land Bill—if Land Bill there is to be—formulated with the rapidity of the "Ten Minutes' Bill" of another Administration; no local Government Bill they could lay on the table now would be other than a confused mass of contradictory and unworkable provisions. It will be as much as the Government can do to keep the peace in Ireland during the coming months. If they do that, without harshness, without weakness, without partiality, they will have done all that the country can reasonably expect them to do—more perhaps than many people believe they will be able to do. Obstruction at this time will do no good to whoever indulges in it, and least of all to English Radicals. These members are elected to serve under Mr. Gladstone and not under Mr. Parnell, and they must not assume that a public opinion which permits them to go to great lengths under Mr. Gladstone's guidance would be as tolerant of similar proceedings under a leader who has not as yet gained a large following in the English democracy. Obstruction, if excusable at any time and under any circumstances, is manifestly inexcusable in a Parliament so fresh from the constituencies that its right to be accepted as an accurate interpreter of the public opinion of the day cannot be questioned, and we should expect that this movement thus early in the career of the House of Commons will be warmly resented. It will do English Liberals little good in the eyes of their constituents to associate themselves with such proceedings.

The mystery of Prince Alexander grows darker and more perplexing with every effort that the chroniclers of his sayings and his doings make to throw light upon it. His well-wishers are beginning to give him up as they have already given up the riddle which has been put to them by the events of the last ten days. No one can make out why, after having been unceremoniously driven from his dominion by plotters whom the Czar has shown no delight in dishonouring, he should have telegraphed to the Czar a message of gratitude and devotion and self-renunciation. If the Czar was entitled to any message at all it should have been one politely asking his Majesty to discourage agents of his who have been plotting against the peace of Bulgaria. The right of a cat to look at a King rests not more firmly upon the eternal equities than the right of a small prince to call upon the most potent of Emperors to permit him to live in peace. Prince Alexander might have ventured upon some such humble remonstrance before as a last resort laying his crown upon the Imperial footstool. But there is a psychological as well as a political mystery in the business which it is hard to solve. We cannot understand the situation partly because we cannot understand the Prince. Is he a man of physical courage and of nothing more? Brave as a lion he showed himself to be last year, with a spirit that animated a whole people and that converted a nation of peasants into a conquering army. Is this one more instance of the lion-hearted in the field becoming chicken-hearted in council? We may understand Prince Alexander when he has passed out of this crisis; meantime these "fears of the brave" are in contradiction with his past deeds and even with his present words. Only on Saturday last he told the people of Rustchuk that he trusted to the loyalty of the Bulgarians and that he would if necessary die in their service. From such a proclamation to a subservient "*ma bap*" message to the Czar is a descent that will not make his people enthusiastic in his cause. He and they may see in the Czar's reply a provocation to hold their own, but it apparently takes much to provoke the Prince into anger with a potentate who openly aims at compassing his ruin. To snub a Prince for having returned to his country after having been kidnapped from it is a piece of effrontery offensive to the moral sense of Europe, as it must be to the free people whom the Czar has thus insulted in the person of their ruler. His Majesty might have given a thought to who it was who put the Prince on the throne. He might have paid more deference to the decrees of the Powers than to tell a ruler who ended by their consent and through their choice that it was his duty to have accepted dismissal at the hands of a few plotters who seem to have included man-stealing amongst their methods. Unfortunately the Powers do not seem to see much in the affront.

It is a curious commentary upon much that we have heard of late as to the progress of the movement for social reform amongst the Hindus that the only spontaneous action which has been taken on the subject within the community has taken a direction opposed at any rate to reform by means of legislation. The meeting which is to be held to-morrow at the Madhav Bagh promises to be the most audible response that has yet been given to the effort of an outsider to reform a community jealous of interference from the outside, and made the more jealous by suggestions for the intervention of the law in the arrangements of the family. No single Hindu has been led by this agitation to set up as a reformer, practising as well as preaching reform; but a rather formidable body of Hindus have been provoked by it into representing to the Government their desire to be let alone—not, on the whole, a very encouraging result of efforts which, though we have been sharply taken to task for saying so, are vitiated in the eyes of the Hindus by the fact that they are pressed upon the community by one who has neither part nor lot in its concerns, and of whose manners, they say, he has anything but an adequate knowledge. Good advice is good from whomsoever it comes, and if the Hindus had a more truly philosophic spirit they would listen to Mr. Malabari without asking him what business a Parsee has to advise Hindus how to manage their households. But Hindu nature is human nature after all, and it is after the fashion of human nature to think slightingly of the counsel which comes from the outside. Mr. Malabari must be an influential man if he is able to argue these prejudices out of the community, and to induce them to forget the author of the advice that he gives them for the merits of the advice itself. We hope it is not true, as has been represented, that to-morrow's meeting will be a speechless demonstration. There has, in truth, been no lack of talking on the subject, but it has been all on one side, and such resolutions as the meeting may pass will lose in capacity for influencing the Government if they are unaccompanied by some intelligible exposition of the reasons why proposals for legislation on this subject are so warmly resented by the community. Otherwise some kind friend, knowing so much better than they know themselves what is good for them, may find in their silence an excuse for calling them the stupid party, and for assigning reasons for their silence which will scarcely read like compliments.

We publish to-day the first chapter of a translation of a work in which Count Angelo de Gubernatis, the distinguished Italian Orientalist, describes his tour in India last cold weather. Count de Gubernatis was singularly fitted, by his studies and his intellectual sympathies, for the task which he has undertaken in interpreting to Italian readers the India of the past to which his lifelong studies have been devoted, and the India of the present, whose chief features and problems, political, social, religious, and literary, he has investigated with no less enthusiasm. We in India have less to learn from him than his own countrymen have; but it is always interesting to see our own country and our own institutions through foreign spectacles, and Count de Gubernatis' reputation in the world of letters bespeaks for his narrative a special interest.

THOUGHTS ON THE PRESENT DISCONTENTS.

I have been scornfully amused, like Ruskin, at many points in the diverting correspondence which has recently been raging between Government, the High Court, and the Bombay Bar. The Bombay Bar, as every right thinking man knows, or ought to know, is a constellation of intellectual stars of the first magnitude. Unapproachable in their remarkable talents, their unique disinterestedness, and wonderful freedom from prejudice, the Bombay Bar naturally worked up to a red heat of surprised indignation at anybody, even a Governor, venturing to hint that the suggestively interesting rules of the Bombay Bar might with advantage undergo some revision. To think that the pleasant family arrangement, as it were, planned by the consummate aggregate of legal acumen, embodied in the "leaders of the Bombay Bar," should fail to strike even the most hostile and unreasonable critics as the acme of moral perfection! This it is which has stung those delicate susceptibilities and drawn upon Lord Reay the indignant reproof of the Bar Committee. I don't think Lord Reay can long survive this; an act of public penance in expiation of the outraged feelings of these learned "ballusters" might even at the eleventh hour save him and restore him to a state of grace. Yet I tremble for Lord Reay.

* * *

Before I let this exciting theme carry me further, let me pause and turn back to the origin of the outcry—the *fons et origo malorum.* The Bombay Chamber of Commerce having become solicitous about affairs in general has taken to bringing forth memorials, all of which are couched in language that commands respect and sends a shiver of awe to the stoutest heart. The cold grey eye of the commercial gents gyrating hither and thither in search of flaws in the moral cosmos unfortunately lit upon the High Court, and the commercial brains conceived and brought forth in due time a memorial, the gist of which was that the Civilian Judge was played out, and that the hope of commercial Bombay was pinned to the incomparable barrister. No doubt the Bar in its turn will memorialize the Viceroy, or the man in the moon, or the Archangel Gabriel to entrust the government of this groaning country to the commercial talent of Bombay. Scratch each other's backs, oh ye barristers and commercial gents! *Sic itur ad astra.*

* * *

As I am not yet a member of this mutual admiration society, I naturally turn my enquiring mind to the logical justification of the faith which is in the Hon'ble Forbes Adam and his colleagues. In a spirit of earnest conscientious research I ask myself "wherein the superiority of the balluster?" It is heretical and wrong, I am aware, to attempt a destructive analysis of the magnificent creatures who constitute the Bombay Bar. But we hear so much of them and so little of the inferior civilians whom they despise, that, like Juvenal, my gorge rises, and I exclaim, *Semper ego auditor tantum nunquam ne reponam?*

* * *

Long, long ago I read a little poem in one of the Bombay papers purporting to sketch the career of a successful Bombay barrister. A verse of that simple lay has echoed in my mind ever since. The barrister is describing his passage out, and remarks with that candour which is the especial charm of the advocate.—

"Three young civilians with me sailed,
The test they pass is rotten.
For I myself had tried—and failed,
Which they had not forgotten."

Yet the unsuccessful aspirant for the despised Civil Service having eaten sundry indifferent dinners and been called to the Bar in the common ruck of thousands of mediocre young gentlemen destined for ever to be briefless, transports himself and his humble qualifications direct to Bombay, where he at once poses as a man of prodigious ability, and in time earns his ten thousand a month and a reputation for unexampled acumen.

* * *

This is the gifted being that the Bombay Chamber of Commerce ever is absolutely and *per se* superior in every requisite to the ignorant Civilian, for disposing of original business in the High Court. It may be so: there is nothing happens more often they say than the unexpected; and yet it is a sceptical age—the days of miracles, we believe, have passed.

* * *

Speaking generally, and in that spirit of abundant charity which I trust never deserts me, I might describe the average Indian barrister as a gentleman who would scarcely earn his bread and cheese at the English Bar, who is, as a rule, blissfully ignorant of the language of his clients; of their customs and ways of thought; who, nevertheless, makes a princely income and affects a lofty contempt for Civilian judges, who are in the aggregate men of far superior general culture and mental calibre. The impertinence of comparing some of these Civilian-despising barristers with Mr. Justice West, for instance, will strike all unprejudiced minds at once.

* * *

I compassionate the Bombay Bar. It was perhaps more just than kind of the Bombay Government to hint at the peculiar construction outsiders might put upon the very remarkable rules of the Bar, which were enumerated in the Chief Secretary's letter, and defended with such uncalled-for warmth by the gentlemen whose comfortable monopolies were being called in question.

The young man in the burlesque sings—

My learned profession I'll never disgrace
By taking a fee with a grin on my face
When I've never been there to attend to the case!

But this obvious morality is considerably ahead, as far as I can judge from the correspondence, of the code of the Bombay Bar, who are so *ultra super* sensitive about the imputation of dishonorable conduct to the leaders of the Bar in the practice of their profession. Now, gentlemen of the Bombay Bar, is it a fact, or is it not, that you are fee'd for cases you do not conduct? And if so, many other business but a barrister's, is it considered honorable to receive pay for work that is not done? Those are the questions the public wants to have answered without any fussy rhodomontade and show of injured innocence. If they are answered satisfactorily, the public, no doubt, will go on loving the Bombay Bar as of old; if unsatisfactorily, the public may be allowed at least to form its own opinion.

* * *

The cool temperate tone of the Government letters in face of the blustering indignation of the Bar Committee goes far to confirm our respect for Government and our doubts of the noble disinterestedness of the Bombay Bar. The subject in its entirety is very amusing and instructive.

* * *

I wish Prince Alexander were not so volatile. He is as difficult to locate just now as the members of the Finance Committee. As the telegrams pour in upon me hourly I chase this erratic prince over the map in a political frenzy. Abdicating, sailing in yachts, a maltreated prisoner, received somewhere else with acclamations, arrested at reviews, issuing manifestos, whirling hither and thither, and attended in every movement by a shower of telegrams this Bulgarian king is becoming an incubus. The effect of his eccentricities on the public mind is disquieting. European complications are considered imminent, and the bellicose sub spends so much of his leisure as can be spared from cards and sport in polishing lethal weapons and studying the art of war. The Volunteers are on the *qui vive*, and the local company at Funkumabad parade every other day ten or fifteen strong singing martial airs and threatening the Czar with extermination. When these signs of the times get noised abroad the chill hand of terror will paralyze Russian diplomacy—Prince Alexander will be restored without opposition to the Bulgarian throne.

* * *

Talking of the Finance Committee, the members thereof are spread abroad over the land darkly bent on their nefarious schemes of retrenchment; as perilous to the neighbourhood they light on as the Colorado beetle. One of the conspirators came around fluttering the dovecotes of Dustypoor the other day. His devastating eye fell upon a cantonment magistrate, a commissariat byle, and the chuprassie of a female normal training school. On all these subjects he made "notes by the struggling moonbeam's misty light" as it were—and glowered darkly on the surrounding prosperity. The cantonment magistrate weighed about 18 stone, and the cognoscentes whisper that the Finance Committee contemplate abolishing half of him. He has taken a religious turn, and is almost childish with undefined terror.

N. B.

SI JEUNESSE SAVAIT.

We men to whom the wills above
Once gave the gift of song
Lose not with years the will to love;
With us Love tarries long.

Ah if Youth knew the things we know
And saw the things we see,
Confused with what divinest glow
Your star of life would be!

July, 1886. W. W.

MAL-ADMINISTRATION IN SHIRAZ.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BUSHIRE, Aug. 11.

When I wrote my last letter to you, we had not yet seen the end of the riots, which had been caused at Shiraz by the mal-administration of Saheb Divan, the Governor-General of the province of Fars. The slaughter of some of the rioters by the troops of Saheb Divan only served to aggravate the indignation of the people. They had suffered too long from the greed and avarice of this aged official, and still more from the rapacity of his army of relatives and retainers, to continue any more in their attitude of patient resignation and to repose their trust in "a dim and distant future" for the redress of their wrongs by the authorities at head-quarters. Now that at last their spirit was up, there would have been disturbances of a much more serious character; but fortunately for the peace of Shiraz and the safety of its inhabitants, a couple of days after the fatal riot, a rumour got abroad that a telegram had been received from Teheran at the Persian telegraph office, ordering the recall of the Governor. The telegraph superintendent, Abol Kasim Khan, being indebted to Saheb Divan for numerous costly presents, was unwilling to disoblige his friend by divulging to the people the whole of the contents of the message received from Teheran. The telegram, it is said, contained remarks not quite complimentary to Saheb Divan, but Abol Kasim suppressed them, and told the people no more than was absolutely necessary, when he said that the obnoxious official had been removed from his place. It is this man, Abol Kasim, who, I say, is directly responsible for the riots of the 16th and 17th July, because it was his refusal to wire the petition against Saheb Divan to the Shah at Teheran that first roused the people's indignation. It was not for him to say, apart from the frivolity of the excuse, that he would not send the telegram, because his Majesty was just then absent from his capital. He carried from time to time false tales about the people to the ears of Saheb Divan, while at the same time endeavouring to pose as the friend of the people. For his duplicity he has earned the *sobriquet* of *Kaftar doborjeh*, a Persian term meaning "a pigeon of two coves," but has received a costly dress of honour from Saheb Divan in recognition of services to the cause of tyranny and injustice. We might have hoped that his Excellency Mokher-ud-Dowleh, the Persian Minister of Telegraphs, who is reputed to be a most just and impartial man, would adequately punish the baseness and treachery of his subordinate; but I have just received news that Abol Kasim has been awarded a reward of 10,000 krans for his services rendered to the Governor by suppressing the petition of the ryots! The people, however, were disposed to be thankful for small mercies at the hands of the Government, and believing that the removal of Saheb Divan would put an end to all their troubles, they commenced to follow, as usual, their peaceful avocations. The prices of wheat and other cereals, which had been kept up to an artificial level by Saheb Divan and his kinsmen, who are the owners of almost all the land in this district, fell 75 per cent., and we were all beginning to derive comfort from the thought that the blood of about a dozen victims had not been shed in vain. But I fear the people are destined to be cruelly deceived in all their hopes of a good government being established in Fars in place of the Saheb Divan's misrule; because, if the report I hear be true, through the interest of the Zil-es-Sultan, the order for Saheb Divan's removal has just been revoked, and he has been reinstated in his high office as Governor of Fars. So the real culprits have not only escaped, but they have actually come out of the fray with flying colours! Not content with having been almost patted on the back for their misdeeds, they cast about to see if they could find a convenient scapegoat to expiate their offences. With this object they concerted a nice little plot against the British Agent at Shiraz, Hyder Ali Khan, and tried to make out that he was the prime mover of all the disturbances that had been created in that town. The poor man very narrowly escaped the consequences of the false and calumnious reports made against him—reports which the British Minister at Teheran was at one time inclined to believe—through the good offices of Mr. Preece, the Superintendent of the English telegraph office. They next tried to shift the responsibility of the riots and bloodshed on to the shoulders of Mahomed Reza Khan, the son of the late Kawan of Shiraz, who was the brother of Saheb Divan. Mahomed Reza Khan is the Mayor and Governor of Shiraz and Darab. He is a young man of 35, and an able servant of Government, to whose energy and watchfulness is due the security now enjoyed by the country from highway robbers. It is said that there is not much love lost between Saheb Divan and his nephew. The uncle is getting very old and suspicious, and lends a ready ear to all that has been told him about the secret designs of his youthful rival upon the power and place of his senior. Saheb Divan has reported his nephew to the Zil-es-Sultan; but so far as my inquiries go, he is entirely innocent of the charges brought against him. The fact of the matter is that the riots were the immediate consequence of the fury to which the conduct of Abol Kasim had goaded the petitioners.

Whether Saheb Divan will be continued in his office or not, the popular indignation which has been aroused against him appears to have had some effect upon him. Some of the bakers have found it a very hazardous game to charge, as before, extortionate prices for very poor bread, and by way of making an example of them, the Governor has pulled down the house of one and chopped off the ears of another. A third had a string passed through his nostrils, and was literally led by the nose through the bazar by the public executioner. He had to purchase his release from this disgrace and torture by paying a hundred *lis.* Though some of the fraternity of bakers have thus been severely punished, the principal bakers, who buy their wheat from the Governor and his adherents, are left unmolested.

While Abol Kasim has been rewarded by the Governor with a robe of honour and by the Government with 10,000 krans, Mr. Preece, who has done such excellent service throughout these disturbances, and whose tact and judgment alone saved the British telegraph office from the vengeance of the mob, has received no more than a word of commendation from the Director of Telegraphs. As hard words break no bones, so I may be allowed to say, fine words butter no bread, and I hope, therefore, that the pluck and daring exhibited by Mr. Preece when he faced the infuriated mob will yet meet with a substantial reward.

Colonel Ben Williams, of the Indian Government, arrived at Shiraz in the middle of last month, and after a stay of three weeks, and having purchased some two dozen horses, left through the Gashghai and Bakhtiaree countries for Ispahan. It is said he has been sent out by the Indian Government to purchase horses, and to find out whether Persia could supply the Indian Government with some 2,500 to 3,000 horses per annum. He had been delayed at Shiraz for some days owing to some difficulty made by the Persian authorities to supply him with proper orders and safeguards to pass through districts inhabited by turbulent tribes. Another cause of the delay was that Motenal Mulk, the son of Saheb Divan, tried to prevent horse dealers from bringing in their horses for sale, levying blackmail amounting to Rs. 50 on each horse. But through the interference of our agents, all these difficulties were removed, and the Colonel was enabled to proceed to the north. He is accompanied by Mr. Reymann, veterinary surgeon.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE REBEL LEADER BO SHWEH.

LONDON, SEPT. 3.

In the House of Commons last night, Sir J. E. Gorst said that Government had received no tidings confirming a statement made by the *Times* that the Burmese rebel Chief, Bo Shweh, against whom a strong British column had been advancing, had offered to surrender if his life was spared.

THE DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS.

The House of Commons last night, by 225 against 129 votes, rejected the amendment of Mr. Sexton to the Address, demanding special measures for the maintenance of order in Belfast. The Address in reply to the Royal Speech was then adopted.

The Home Rulers and Radicals have commenced obstructing any further progress of the business of the House.

Mr. Parnell gave notice of an amendment opposing precedence given to supply, and maintaining that the condition of Ireland demanded the immediate attention of the Government.

PRINCE ALEXANDER.

The Press anticipate that Prince Alexander will abdicate in consequence of the rebuff he has received from the Czar.

ENGAGEMENTS WITH THE DACOITS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, SEPT. 3.

A telegram, dated the 27th August, from a correspondent with the column operating foom Toungdwingyee, has reached the *Rangoon Gazette*, which states that Lieutenant Lean, with 120 of the Scots Fusiliers was sent against the Nga Kus Band at Yaynee, while another column was to co-operate from Thayetmyo. They found Yaynee deserted, burned it, and returned to Toungdwingyee after ten days' very rough work, without firing a shot. Owing to interruption of the telegraph line, the Thayetmyo column was never heard of in the recent action.

At Thayetmyo] the dacoits numbered 600, with 400 guns. Our men rode thirty miles over night, and were in action from eight in the morning until one in the afternoon.

Captain Smith's gallantry is very highly spoken of. A police Jemadar, who was wounded three times greatly distinguished himself, and Mr. Colquhoun, was the guiding spirit.

AFFAIRS IN BURMA.

Signor Camotto died at Mandalay on Wednesday; he was in great poverty, and it is believed committed suicide.

Sir C. Bernard's departure from Mandalay is delayed until to-day.

The Irrawaddy is rising again.

THE GARSTIN DACOITY CASE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPT. 3.

The High Court to-day delivered their decision in the case of the application for summonses against Mr. Garstin and a minor zemindar of Guntamanaickanoor on charges of defamation, preferred by the zemindar of Ramnad, in connection with the Garstin dacoity case.

The Court decided that summonses ought to be issued.

THE TROOPS FOR BURMA.

The troops for Burma leave Madras in the following order:—Booldana and Venetia, on the 15th instant, with the 17th Madras Infantry and 3rd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent. Nowshera on the 18th, with one-third of the 1st Madras Lancers. Nevassa on the 19th, with another third. Scindia on the 21st, with 250 transport bullocks. Sirsa on the 22nd, with the other third of the Lancers. Booldana and Venetia leave again on the 28th, with the 2nd Battalion Royal Munster Fusiliers and 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade. Nowshera, Nevassa, Scindia, and Sirsa each take one squadron of the 3rd Cavalry, Hyderabad Contingent, on their second voyages, the last of them reaching Rangoon on the 9th proximo.

A NEW TEMPERANCE INSTITUTE.

A new Temperance Institute was opened here in a central position last night, Brigadier-General Johnson presiding.

THE INSTALLATION OF MAHARAJAH SCINDIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

GWALIOR, SEPT. 3.

The Installation Durbar took place this evening. There was an imposing ceremonial. The whole of Scindia's troops were drawn up facing the Palace. The ceremony was held in the Grand Durbar Hall, which presented a scene of Oriental magnificence seldom witnessed. The jewels, the gay costumes of the nobles, the handsome gold-arms of the attendants, and the handsome military uniforms all helped to add brilliancy to the spectacle.

Punctually at five o'clock the booming of guns and the music of various military bands announced the approach of the principal actors on the occasion. Soon the procession of heralds appeared, followed by State officers, behind whom came Sir Lepel Griffin in full political uniform, leading the youthful Scindia by the hand, flanked by Colonel Bannerman, Resident, Mr. Petre, First Assistant, Agent, Governor-General, Central India, and Major Kingscote. The Maharajah looked remarkably well. He was handsomely attired, and wore a miniature General's sword, which he carried under his left arm *á là militaire*.

The Durbar opened by Mr. Petre reading the Viceroy's *Khareeta*, and a reply to the young Chief's letter, dated July, in which he expressed gratitude for the recognition by the British Government of his succession to the chiefship of the Gwalior State. The young Chief's letter also contained assurances that he would try to follow the steps of his late father, and even try to surpass him in the firmness of his friendship. He also promised to observe the stipulations of the existing treaties. The Viceroy, assured his Highness that if he continued loyal he would receive the same consideration from the British Government that his late father had had. The letter concluded with the good wishes of the Viceroy.

Presents, which consisted of a handsome diamond and pearl necklace, kinkobs, guns, valuable cloths and shawls were then presented. Salutes were also fired and the National Anthem was played.

The Prime Minister thanked Sir Lepel Griffin on behalf of the Maharajah.

Sir Lepel Griffin then, in a lengthy speech, announced that the Government during the minority of the young Chief would be carried on by a Council of Regency, who would work under the supervision of the Resident, and carry out needed reforms.

The Prime Minister and the members of the Council of Regency then received *khilluts* sent by the Viceroy.

The Durbar broke up under the usual salutes.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 3.

Privilege Leave—The Hon'ble W. Hunter, 2 months; Sir Steuart Bayley, on medical certificate, 6 months; S. P. Broughton, one year; Surgeon Pauk, 89 days; L. King, Political Agent, 3 months; Lieutenant Nixon, B.C., 121 days; Lieutenant Pyton B.L., one year; Surgeon-Major Duke, one year; Surgeon Jamieson, one year.

Extensions—Lieutenant-Colonel Sparkes, 212 days; Major Shepherd, 91 days; Captain Mein, one year; Lieutenant Batten and Colonel Watson, 183 days.

The Burma Field Force.—Cavalry Brigade: Brigadier-General Steuart, Commanding; Captain A. Fenton, Brigade Major; and Major Neville Chamberlain, D. A. Q. M. G. Fourth Brigade.—Brigadier-General East, Commanding; Captain A. Ternan, Brigade Major; and Captain B. Sprage, D. A. Q. M. G. Fifth Brigade: Colonel Lockhart, Commanding; Major Geoffreys, Brigade Major; and Captain Bayley D. A. Q. M. G.

The following Officers are also appointed to the Force:—Colonel J. Hills, Captain F. Spratt, Major W. Symonds and Lieutenant G. Boroughs.

A RAID BY BURMANS.

The Burmans raided into British territory one the 23rd and carried off some cattle. Tth Government will have to punish them.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

LONDON, SEPT. 2.

The Bombay Mails of the 17th ult. arrived at Ba ndisi to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, SEPT. 2.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Navarino arrived here yesterday evening.

LONDON, SEPT. 2.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Lawada arrived here from Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast, yesterday afternoon.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Manora left here for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo yesterday evening.

PORT SAID, SEPT. 2.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Henzada, homeward bound from Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast, left here yesterday evening.

SUEZ, SEPT. 2.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer India, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this evening.

SINGAPORE, SEPT. 3.

The P. and O. Company's extra s. s. Daccan left here for Bombay yesterday afternoon. The same Company's extra s. s. Khiva, from Bombay, 25th August, arrived here yesterday.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 2.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera	3 13-16
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	66½
4½ " "	70
3 " Consols for account	101
3½ " Sterling Loan	101¼
4½ " French Rentes	109¼
Bar Silver	42⅛

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—Total bullion (Issue and Banking Department), £21,500,000; Increase, £100,000; public deposits, £3,200,000; decrease, £700,000; other deposits, £24,300,000; increase, £400,000; other securities, £19,900,000; increase, £300,000; Notes and Gold, £12,200,000; unchanged. The Banks Reserve if 44 per cent of the Liabilities.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(SEPTEMBER 3.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, Interrupted. *Via* Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—*Via* Penang, Interrupted. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Madras-Penang Cable interrupted.
Rangoon-Penang Cable perfect.
The Mauritius mails close for Aden, at 9 p.m., 4th inst.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT, SEPT. 2.

10 p.m.	74·9

FRIDAY, SEPT. 3.

6 a.m.	76·1
10 a.m.	77·0
2 p.m.	76·0
4 p.m.	77·3

MESSRS. THACKER, SPINK & CO., have issued a "Map of the Civil Divisions of India." The map is specially designed to show divisions and districts. It is well got up and will be found extremely useful.

OWING to the absence of rain in the early part of the season the area of land planted with rice in Nepàl this season is much less than that of last year, and the transplanting of the rice is now finished.

A CALCUTTA paper understands that Government is considering the advisability of levying the land revenue of Bengal and Behàr at gold rates.

CLAIMS against the British Government for compensation have been put forward by Frenchmen and other residents at Mandalay. They amount to a large sum, and are now undergoing careful investigation.

THE Lahore paper has reason to believe that the position of affairs in Afghanistan generally is not such as to justify the hopes of an uneventful cold weather on the frontier this year; and the state of health of the Amir by no means tends to allay these apprehensions.

THE Northbrook Club has arranged to give a dinner to the Hon. Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji in November.

THE railway, although not open to the public yet, runs right into Quetta; and that much-maligned frontier station will doubtless now improve in every respect, by free and easy communication with India. The climate of Quetta is more European than Asiatic in its general temperature; and it only needs improved house accommodation, water supply, drainage and sanitation, to make it a desirable and healthy place of residence for both Europeans and Punjabis.

THE Russians have every reason to be satisfied with the result of the labours of the Afghan Boundary Commission. Out of 9,000 square miles of territory in dispute on the Afghan border between the Oxus and the Hari-rud, about 7,000 square miles have been conceded to Russia, and about 2,000 to Afghanistan.

SINISTER rumours are again circulating in the Punjab as to the failing health of the Amir of Kabul. The latest reports, however, received from trustworthy sources, show that his Highness is in his usual health, though still not free altogether from gout.

THE Convention for trade between Burma and China is at present under consideration, but will take a considerable time in settlement.

NOTHING has yet been done regarding the Ruby mines, as owing to the rains, it has been impossible to visit them.

THE official report on the recent burning of a theatre at Tinnevelly acknowledges that one hundred and thirteen deaths occurred during forty-eight hours after the catastrophe. The cause of conflagration is supposed to have been accidental; but the Madras Government has ordered a most searching enquiry into the cause of the fire.

ALTHOUGH the Thibet Mission has broken up, Mr. Macaulay and Mr. Paul and the escort are still at Darjeeling. Mr. Paul leaves for Hugli as soon as he is able to close the Mission accounts. The club took over the Mission stores, and the presents intended for the Tibetans have gone to the Tosakhanah. The electric machines which Mr. Macaulay chose at home and brought out with him to astonish the Tibetans are so good and so novel that it is believed Father Lafont, the electric scientist of St. Xavier's College, Calcutta, has asked to be allowed to purchase them.

IT has not been decided yet what Mr. Macaulay will do, now that the Tibet Mission has collapsed. It is considered possible that he may go Home to enjoy the remainder of his furlough.

IT appears that the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, and not the Chartered Mercantile Bank, has been the victim of the daring forgery perpetrated at Hongkong by a man named Beltran.

COMPLAINTS have reached the Lahore paper more than once lately, of the inefficiency of the Police outpost at Camp Durghi, and other frontier outposts in Beluchistan. "Our lives—our wives and children—" writes a correspondent, "are at the mercy of Pathans." On the 30th June last, one household was robbed of every pice it had; and the police have up to the present produced no result of their supposed investigations. Whether rightly or wrongly the police themselves are seriously distrusted, and there is no proper chowkidari system in force. Such is the burden of the complaints."

THE following paragraph appears in the Lahore paper:—"Recently we briefly alluded to the *contretemps* at Dalhousie, which has been fortunately settled without the need for publicity. But one or two occurrences at another station indicate that the reins of discipline need tightening there also; and so we hope, for their own sake, that those concerned will profit by this timely hint."

THE Viceroy and Lady Dufferin will stay at the Chudderghaut Residency during their visit to Hyderabad in November. The Nizam's Government is preparing a programme of events for the three or four days of the Viceregal visit. There will be banquets, illuminations, fireworks, sports and a variety of *tamashas*. Visitors to the Hyderabad Races this year will have no reason to complain of dullness, as they will come in for a share of all these festivities.

THE quantity of tea exported from China and Japan to Great Britain from the commencement of the season to the 12th of August was 87,525,743 lbs. as compared with 84,963,534 lbs. during the corresponding period of last year. The exports to the United States and Canada during the same period amounted to 35,976,454 lbs. against 25,299,148 lbs. exported in the same period of last year.

THE *ghee* question continues to agitate the public mind in Calcutta. The local Town Council, at its last meeting, discussed a suggestion made by the chairman regarding the sale of unadulterated *ghee*. As a long time must elapse before any assistance can be obtained by way of new legislation, he proposed to allow all vendors, who are willing to guarantee their *ghee* to be pure, to sell under the patronage of the Municipality, and to notify the fact by a board over their doors. To obtain permission to put up this board, the vendor would be required to sign a contract, under a penalty of Rs. 500, that he would sell only pure *ghee*. To secure conformity to the contract, an inspector should be appointed to visit these shops continually, and obtain samples of *ghee* for analysis, and any vendor found selling adulterated *ghee* would be required to pay the stipulated penalty. After some discussion, the proposal was unanimously approved of. It will now be for the public to make this arrangement effectual, by refusing to purchase *ghee*, except at shops selling under the patronage of the Municipality.

THE Sessions Judge at Darjeeling has a curious case to try, *viz.*, that of a prisoner charged with an attempt to commit depredations on the territories of a power at peace with the Queen. The accused is a well known timber sirdar, and was reputed to be wealthy a short time ago. When the sons of the late Jung Bahadur of Nepal were driven out of that country in the late revolution, one of them took refuge at Darjeeling, and was received, housed, and provided for by the accused, who is a native of Nepal. Jung's son removed, or was removed by the Indian Government to Patna, and shortly after the sirdar got into many difficulties, had his houses and lands attached and sold by the Kyah money-lenders of the bazaar, and was a ruined man. It now seems that he had leagued himself with Jung's sons to raise and arm men for an attempt at a counter-revolution, and held a Collector's Commission conferred by the Jungs, for the purpose. There is every probability that he will have to pass the remainder of his days at the Andamans.

THE Government of India were strongly blamed in certain quarters for their weakness in arresting and detaining Dhuleep Singh at Aden and preventing him from continuing his journey to India, it being believed that he would be powerless to do any harm. The contrary, however, appears to have been the case, and considerable mischief has been done in the Punjab by the mere fact of the Maharajah attempting to visit the country. The Lahore paper says that anonymous notice or proclamation which has been circulated in the Punjab, calls upon the natives of the province to combine together (sinking minor differences meanwhile) in throwing off the hated yoke of the Feringhee "tyrants"; announces the arrival of a large Russian Army at Herat en route to India; declares that the Maharajah Dhuleep Sing has joined and is accompanying it as a leader; that the Ameer of Cabul has replied to the British call for help, that he is personally ready and willing to render it, but that his people are unanimously hostile to the British alliance! The notice finally announces that a collision between the British and Russian forces on the borders of India is imminent, and professes to point out the benefits which will accrue to those who join the Maharajah and the Russian forces. "The document," remarks the Lahore paper, "may be a fraud and a forgery; but it is a significant warning and expression of native popular feeling by which the Government may well profit in time. We can afford to contemptuously laugh at the empty raving and verbosity, and sham agitation of the Bengalee Babus; but anything calculated to rouse the national hostility and patriotic spirit of the martial races of the Punjab and North-West Provinces demands the gravest consideration and precaution."

ONE of the Indian sporting journals remarks that Horse-breeding operations in Madras seem to be carried on with the same want of common-sense that characterises all the actions of the Government of that Benighted country. Recently two Arab pony stallions were purchased, and the amount required for this purpose and for payment of two previously bought is Rs. 4,000, and "the possibility of providing this sum will be considered in the Financial Department." Considering the number of Arab ponies that must succumb to the exigencies of training in Southern India, it would surely have been possible to acquire four of these, of undoubted blood and breeding, for less than Rs. 1,000 apiece. Next, the Madras Government appear to be flabbergasted as to what class of pony stallions they should purchase in future. Shan ponies were proposed, but doubts cropped up as to whether a cross of the ordinary Madras pony with that breed would produce the class of animal required. To anyone who knows Shan ponies, remarks the writer, this proposal would appear to savour somewhat of lunacy, but it was capped by Vet. Surgeon Shaw's recommendation that Manipuri ponies should be introduced as stallions. Considering that Manipuri ponies run from 12hd. 2in. down to 11hd. 2in. and less, it is just as well that Mr. Shaw's suggestion was vetoed. But pony-breeding in Madras is hardly likely to make progress beyond the voluminous correspondence that goes on about it so long as "the possibility of providing Rs. 4,000 has to be considered in the Financial Department."

MILITARY NEWS.

PRINCE DUSARAJ URS, a relation of the Maharaja of Mysore, and Jemadar of the 3rd Madras Lancers, has volunteered for service in Burma, and his offer has been accepted by Sir Herbert Macpherson. He is to join the 1st Madras Lancers at Bangalore and proceed with that regiment to Burma.

COURT-MARTIAL.—The following extract from the confirmed proceedings of a district court-martial, held at Secunderabad, on the 11th August, 1886, is published for information:—Private James Hayseldon, 2nd Battalion Middlesex Regiment, was arraigned upon the following charge: Committing a civil offence—that is to say, embezzlement—in that he, at Secunderabad, between the 27th of April, 1886, and the 20th of June, 1886, when employed as a servant of the Good Templar's Friendly Society, Trimulgherry, embezzled the sum of Halli Sicca Rs. 15, entrusted to him for payment to the landlord of the hall of the abovesaid Society, by Lance-Corporal William Moss and Private George Othen, 2nd Battalion Middlesex Regiment, members of the Good Templar's Friendly Society, Trimulgherry, of whom the former paid him the sum of Halli Sicca Rupees 5, and the latter the sum of Halli Sicca Rs. 10, which they had collected on behalf of the rent of the abovementioned hall.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Colab. In. cts.
Previously registered	86 76	93 38	83 36	91 01
Sept. 2, Thursday	.....	.....	.....	1 35
" 3, Friday	0 59	0 53	0 80	.....
Total	87 35	93 91	89 16	92 36
Corresponding date last year	59 24	57 01	55 23	52 61

MALABAR HILL.

	In. cts.
Sept. 3 up to 7 P.M.	0 87
Previously registered	93 69
Total	94 56

RAINFALL ON THE B. B. & C. I. LINE.

WE are indebted to the Agent, B. B. and C. I. Railway, for the following table of rainfall at stations along that line for the week ending the 30th August:—

	In. cts.		In. cts.
Panjoo	79 35	Mehmedabad	31 93
Vaiturna	73 55	Ahmedabad	34 53
Palghur	66 77	Viramgam	21 35
Gholwad	57 74	Wudhwan	19 9
Bulsar	59 62	Kharaghoda	15 80
Nowsari	55 84	Sevalia	30 4
Surat	50 81	Godhra	27 50
Broach	24 16	Daman	40 33
Dabhoi	23 31	Bandora	7 93
Baroda	11 15		

AN ITALIAN SAVANT'S TOUR IN INDIA.

BY COUNT ANGELO GUBERNATIS.

I.

DEPARTURE FROM NAPLES.—THE RAFFAELE RUBATTINO.—MESSINA TO PORT SAID.—THE SUEZ CANAL.—MASSOWAH IN THE INDIAN OCEAN.—IN SIGHT OF BOMBAY.

AT my age it is not easy to undertake alone a journey in distant lands, nor, except under the pressure of very strong reasons, can one brace one's self up to the idea of abandoning for many months one's country, family and friends, and all that is dearest in the world. A young man can throw himself into the adventure, can brave the unknown, the inconveniences, the fatigues, and the perils of a long peregrination. But though important duties bound me closely to my native land, I was drawn towards India by a strong love of that country, and by the expectation that the journey would yield light on many subjects in which I was interested. This supreme love of the country gave a sacred character to my Indian journey; my mission, moreover, was countenanced by the good-will of three Italian Ministers.

Before the Raffaele Rubattino, the fine Italian steamer that was to carry me to Bombay, lifted anchor at Naples on a beautiful moonlight night, I hailed in song the Goddess Ila, the most ancient goddess of the Indian faith—the personification of prayer and blessing, first creatress and first inspirer of gods and mortals, first wisdom and first love, who, transformed into Saraswati, the goddess of harmonious words, still figures poetically in popular pictures, dressed in sparkling raiment, holding in one hand a kind of lute (the Sarasvati vina) and in the other a book, and so, seated upon a swan, glides gracefully upon the waves. Thus vowing myself to this bright and benign goddess, I felt that my first long journey from the shores of Italy to those of India must be propitious, that she would land me safely upon that sacred soil, and accompany me and sustain me wherever I went. Having for many years studied the Indian world, I felt bound, before losing the energy to accomplish so bold an enterprise, to visit the land where the Sanscrit tongue was born, and where it is venerated as a sacred language; to meet on Indian soil our Aryan brothers, and to observe the customs, the rites, the tastes, and the wants of the people, to awaken their sympathies for our own land, and to endeavour to bring them nearer to us—to live, in fact, in the air, the light, and the life of India, traversing the vast region which extends from the Peninsula of Kathiawar to Burma, from the southern Paradise of Ceylon to the northern Paradise of Cashmere, and to bring back from India to Italy as much as I could in impressions souvenirs, and material calculated to bring us nearer to the Indian East. In the expectation that I might, in my wanderings, discover some opening for Italian trade in India, I induced a distinguished Tuscan nobleman, Count Alexander Albiani of Pietrasanta, to accompany me to Bombay, and, thanks to this good and faithful companion, I was able, even at a distance, to feel that I had at hand a sympathetic voice from Italy—a little of the life of my country. I consoled myself, too, with the thought that I was journeying to India on an Italian vessel, and I said to myself:—"The route to India was opened to international trade through the Suez Canal, in order that Italy might profit before all other nations; Italy is the first great civilized nation which can open its ports and send ships to India; the lamented Raffaele Rubattino quickly seized and carried out the idea, building ships and sending them to explore the Indian ports. Italy was almost indifferent to his first efforts, and it is only in the protection which her Government accords to the Compagnie Navigation Italienne, and perhaps also by the occupation of Massowah, that she shows herself able to realize the idea that her commerce has a great future in the East. If we think of what we were thirty years ago, and of what we are to-day, though we have no right to boast, there are still good reasons for satisfaction." The National flag floats on the Indian Ocean, and our ships, by the admission of the English themselves, are the finest which sail to India. If they were to go in greater numbers and more frequently, especially to Bombay and Kurrachee, English passengers would more largely avail themselves of them, for thanks to the good treatment that they receive, they have already shown a strong predilection for the Rubattino line. The Raffaele Rubathino, in which I embarked on the afternoon of the 26th August last, is an elegant vessel of five thousand tons, steaming from eleven to thirteen knots an hour, according to the direction of the wind, and it offers to passengers, besides an excellent *cuisine* and a careful service, a commander and officers and engineers who are most agreeable and attentive to their duties. No one can spend ten or fifteen days on board a Rubattino boat without quitting her with regret, and without conceiving a sentiment of real friendship for her vigilant and devoted mariners. I would especially mention the Commander, Chevalier Giavano Merello de Portofino, who, when commanding the Persia during the worst part of the monsoon, discovered and marked out for many European vessels a new route, shorter, more certain, and more economical than the old one, which for fifteen years previously had been traversed at great risk, with more delay, and at greater cost. This small, it may be, but still important discovery is creditable to Italy. Had it been made by an Englishman it would have sufficed to make his fortune. But in Italy no one seemed to notice it, and the good Merello, if he does not mean to die of starvation, will have to remain to the end of his days captain of his ship, and die in harness, for, strange to say, the Navigazione Genérale Italiana has as yet made no provision for pensioning its officers. By the side of Merello, alert, bright, intelligent and kindly, is the chief officer, Cæsar Barboro, a Genoese. Happy then in being conducted towards the Indian Ocean by two such brave and trusty guides, I shut my eyes so that I should not see the retreating shores of my native land.

The company on board was almost entirely Italian—naval and military officers who were going, without fear or pride, to that place of martyrdom which is called Massowah. At Messina two pleasant surprises awaited me—one in the person of the poet Thomas Canizzaro, who had composed for the occasion some sympathetic verses in which in imagination he accompanied me on my Indian pilgrimage. Then on going into my cabin I found a basket of lemons, the gift of Duke Francis Imberti, intended, I suppose, to allay the thirst which awaited us in the Red Sea. In this way, in the extreme south, in Sicily, I, a Piedmontese and a Florentine, saw how the heart of Italy beats everywhere. And now I appreciate the more the truth of the magnanimous answer which the first patriot of Italy, our illustrious Sovereign, gave when he was told that in the Italian Parliament the North was overborne by the South:—"There is no longer south or north before the King of Italy." No; and one must leave Italy in order thoroughly to appreciate the strong and noble unity of the Italian nation. You no longer ask, as you descend upon her shores, if you are in Calabria or in Sicily, in the Marches, or in Tuscany, in Venetia or in Liguria. The Virgilian cry, "*Italiam, Italiam!*" will re-echo in the heart. Certainty Virgil, when he wrote this, must have had a foretaste of the joy of his return from his voyage in Greece,—he must have been saluting our beautiful shore behind which his imagination pictured a glorious people springing to life. And so, with the thought of my country and the image of my Sovereign in my mind, and with the smile of the goddess whom I had invoked before me, I set out trustingly upon the waves which were to carry me, first of all, to the land of the Pharaohs.

One by one I made the aquaintance of my fellow-passengers—of the officers on their way to Massowah, and of a Portuguese Magistrate returning to his post in Goa, Alexander Meyrelles de Tavora do Canto e Castro. While we were taking coffee this gentleman asked me if I knew the great Italian savant who was on his way to India, and if I could introduce him. "If you wish to see a great savant," I replied, "I fear it will be difficult for you to find him on board; but if an Italian traveller, enthusiastic for India, can awaken your curiosity and your sympathy, the introduction is already made, and I am at your service." We conversed about the past greatness and the present decadence of the Portuguese colonial power in India, of the name of Vasco da Gama, which he had proposed for the new part of Goa, and of the reciprocal benefit which Italy and Portugal would derive when our ships met in the semi-Latin region of Concania (the Konkan).

Towards midnight on the 31st we arrived in sight of Port Said. The landscape, as seen from on board, is altogether Biblical. Flocks of goats and sheep wander along an arid desert, brightened only here and there by the presence of a solitary palm-tree. But the city itself has a very animated aspect, and seems a perfect bazaar. In the afternoon the Rubattino slowly made her way along the canal, going at the rate of only five or six miles an hour. On the Arabian side we saw a splendid mirage. In the distance there appeared ten or a dozen rows of white homes, embowered in elegant trees, like so many villages disposed in horizontal lines. The background seemed to be formed by a bank of green hills, and in the front of the villages lay the limpid waters of a lake, the whole lying before us as an enchanted region, an ideal landscape. Captain Merello told me that it was the custom for those who passed through the Canal for the first time to pay for wine for the company. I liked the idea, and we novices—there were ten or twelve of us—decided to toast M. de Lesseps and his work with Italian wines during the passage through the Canal. I was the first to do this, and raising my glass, charged with Barbera Astigiana, I recited this strophe:—

> Pel forti amor di vite subalpina.
> To tardo passagier, libo all a forte
> Che dell' Asia all' Europa aprila porte. *

The Portuguese judge speaks to the toast, and then some one purposes "Vasco da Gama, the first European of the modern epoch who re-opened the sea route to India." While our glasses were in the air, the welcome cry was raised, "The Count Cavour is passing," and we at once left the table and made for the deck. The ship which bears this noble name was on the way from Massowah, carrying home a number of convalescent soldiers. We exchanged the shouts "Long live Italy" and "Long live the King;" and as the ships passed the people on the Count Cavour asked for news of Italy, and we in return enquired about our gallant soldiers who remained at Massowah. The incident awakened emotion on both sides, and our conversation for the rest of the evening was warmly patriotic. We dropped anchor at Suez on the 3rd September, but there was no time to land. On the same day we entered the Red Sea, which, notwithstanding its name, was of a magnificent blue. It is said that the name is derived from the reddish African sands which float towards the surface when the wind blows strongly from the west. But it seems to me more probable that the name originated in the phosphorescence which at night illuminates the track of the ships with a line of fire. Though the spectacle is still more splendid in the Indian Ocean, it was probably observed first by Phenician, Egyptian send Greek savants in the Arabian Gulf, and that it thus received, in nocturnal navigation, its name of *Eritrea*, or "Red." It was in the Red Sea also that I saw for the first time the flying fish which our ancient travellers observed in the Indian Ocean, and which they called *Avogadoro*, a word to which I have already attributed an Indian origin, signifying simply "coming out of the water" (*àpa-udgantaras*).† The heat now increased, and when, on the 4th of September, hot breeze blew from the African coast it became uncomfortable, and it was only in the bath that one could find relief. The prostration which resulted from the tropical heat brought with it a sense of confusion and a loss of memory, of desire, of will. Under such a sky and in such a temperature it is easy to understand the indifference and the fatalism of Orientals. On the evening of the 6th September we dropped anchor in front of Massowah, and landed on the next day. The town, as seen from the sea, has a very picturesque aspect, shut in by a fanshaped background of hills, which begin at a distance of five miles, and ascend in a series of five lines. The harbour is spacious and convenient, and Government House, a building in Moorish style, occupied by General Saletta and his Staff, the custom house, and the verandah encircled villa of ex-Consul Lucardi, give to the place a sort of elegance by no means unattractive. But on landing one sees only squalor. There is not a blade of grass, not a plant, not a spring of fresh water, and the hospital, the fort, and the camp where the tents of our soldiers are pitched do not certainly present a cheerful scene. The black village, with its poverty-stricken rows of shops, where the African supplies himself with all the necessaries of life, but where an European does not find anything that suits him, is original to be sure, but it does not invite you to pay a second visit. The inhabitants are all black, of divers tribes, from the noblest to the lowest type, and they anoint their heads and bodies with oily and noxious substances, and exude a nasty stench which can be smelt from a distance. They are packed like sardines in their miserable little shops, and look at us with the dazed eyes of wild buffaloes. As we passed in the street, several half-naked boys ran before us, and offered their services; the Abyssinians are the handsomest and the most intelligent, and they try to speak Italian. They are Christians, but for all that they do their best to injure one another. One tells us that his companion is a thief in order to make us decline his services, the other retorts he is two thieves. The first Italian words we heard from them were our oaths. Whose fault is this? No language is so adapted to objugatory purposes as the Italian, and those of us who travel should at least leave their oaths behind them. The Somali and Abyssinian boys find however that Italians are good paymasters, and they make no secret of it. "*Italia buona, Italiano buono, mangeria Italiana buona, mangeria Italiana vale duemila talleri.*"

This is the *non plus ultra* of happiness and human perfection in the ideal of these poor people. We heard from two medical men upon whom we called that our countrymen have suffered great hardships. Courage is not sufficient in sucha place as Massowah. The heat emaciates and uses up even the strongest. It is absolutely necessary to go further into the country, or to be contented with making Massowah a port and a penitentiary, leaving at the most 300 men in the fort, who would be sufficient for the defence of the place against the Abyssinian aggression with which we are especially menaced. The Abyssinian general who has *echeloned* his troops on the neighbouring mountains, ten thousand men, on the pretext of protecting the frontier against the Soudanese, watches and prevents any forward movement on our part. It is an annoying protectorate, of which it is high time Italy should rid herself. Three thousand Italians in some position on the frontier would do their duty better than ten thousand Abyssinians, and our commerce and trade with the Soudan, which was the ostensible object of our African expedition, would have no more obstacles and would become really brisk. But if the route to the Soudan is barred to us by the Abyssinian army, and if such a condition appears tolerable, which however to me appeared, and it does so, humiliating; if in Abyssinia we have nothing to do let us at least do something for the harbour of Massowah, as being an important commercial station for that Indian trade which Italy has too much neglected, and which promises, when it is fairly started, to become remunerative. If in Africa we are neither ambitious nor able to make conquests, let us look to the sea, which is free, and where we shall always find a way of escape. We have no lack of ships, nor of navigators, but what we want for the present, in our African and Asiatic expeditions, is that commercial spirit which made, in olden times, the fortune, the prosperity and the glory of the old Republics of Genoa and Venice. They thought little of gaining influence on land, but they thought much of gaining it on the sea, and their flags flew and were welcomed in every commercial port worthy of the name.

We went on board the Varese, to visit Vice-Admiral Noce and Commander Mirabello. The Vice-Admiral is doing his best to dredge the harbour in order to rid it of the miasma caused by the stagnant waters. General Gordon had closed the harbour for certain fortification works which have now become useless. "We came," said the Admiral, "to Massowah with the delusion that Italian trade would follow in the wake of our soldiers; but the latter having remained idle for such a length of time, we were greatly disappointed, and the trade died still-born. Government should follow our traders where trade already exists, or where it may exist, and assist it with all its power. But all attempts to force it by military occupations must necessarily end in failure." Next day we visited the Garibaldi, which is used as a hospital, and Captain Chigi, a thorough sailor, a grave and resolute man. We spoke again with him and Captain Mirabello of the hopes and aspirations of Italy. They have not great faith in the utility of our occupation of Massowah; however they trusted, notwithstanding, that new outlets might be found for Italian trade in India, which may justify better and render more profitable our presence here. On the evening of the 9th September we parted regretfully from our compatriots on African soil, and resumed our voyage through the Red Sea. The navigation for those coming from Massowah southwards is difficult and dangerous, owing to the numerous islets, sand-banks and reefs which are not marked on the chart, and which disappear and appear unexpectedly a little above the surface of the water. On the 10th September, the heat in our cabin was about 100°; a suffocating heated south-wind blew in our faces continuously; but on the night of the 11th September the wind changed, and as we got into the Gulf of Aden we commenced again to breathe. We anchored off Steamer Point. On the 12th September we sailed past Arabia Felix, which is about 200 miles from Aden. Captain Merello pointed out to us Makhala, whose *rais* he had once the honour to convey on the s. s. Persia from Bombay to his home. Being thoroughly satisfied with the prosperous voyage, and very grateful for the attentions paid him, the Prince of Makhala presented the captain with the munificent gift of twelve goats and a lamb, and diamonds of the value of Rs. 1,200. The genial captain had not yet forgotten his passenger, though this took place ten years ago, and in face of Makhala invited us to toss a bottle of excellent old Pallavicino Durozzo, in honour of his old passenger. Having arrived on the 13th at Cape Guardafui, the sea became very rough, and the ship rolled a good deal, and *mal de mer* became general. On the 16th it became calm; I lay down again in my cabin, and felt that only one day's voyage separated us from land, and I prepared myself gladly for going ashore. At five o'clock on the 17th September we entered the harbour of Bombay. After the tediousness of the voyage, and after seeing so many arid coasts, the sight of green hills and laughing islands reanimates wonderfully the spirits of the weary voyager. This accounts for the fact that some travellers have compared the panorama of Bombay to that of Naples. But the colours and the forms that embellish our Gulf, Vesuvius, the shores of Sorrento, Possilipo, Capri, Ischia, have not after all any rivals, even in India. The harbour of Bombay is beautiful and grand, and pleases the eye of the voyager, who yearns for something green, but it lacks the charms and seductions of our Gulf. Men, Englishmen, have done a vast deal for Bombay, but nature has done everything for Naples. Bombay is a human miracle; Naples is a divine miracle. When, after having skirted the shores of the Island of Bombay, the Raffaele Rubattino stopped, and we were about to prepare to land I was overpowered by emotion. This India which I had dreamt of was before me; my Italy was far away. These two great affections which divided my heart brought tears to my eyes; for it, India, was not for me the object of a vulgar curiosity, but I had gone there for the realization of a fond dream, and the fulfilment of a great duty. I was met on board by my friend Dr. Gerson D'Cunha, with whom I had already been for several years in friendly communications. Dr. D'Cunha accompanied us to Watson's Hotel, where, with Count Albiani, and with young De Nobili, who accompanied him, I stayed for more than a month, desiring, before I commenced my wanderings through India, to become acquainted in Bombay with some of the phases of Indian life.

*In the life-giving juice of the vines of Piedmont, I, a traveller delayed in the Canal, drink to the originating energy of the majestic Latin race, which has opened the gates of Asia to Europe.

†What was a simple guess when I wrote about this for the first time in 1866, became for me a certainty in India, where on my asking the learned Bhagwandlal, what was the Indian name for the flying fish, he answered precisely its name was apodgantar.

AN UNFOUNDED REPORT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Our attention having been directed to reports which appear this morning in some of the native papers to the effect that certain proposals have been made to us by Government for the purchase of the Corporation's forests in Upper Burma, we beg to state that no such proposals have been made, nor has any communication whatever been received from Government on the subject. We shall be obliged by your publishing this contradiction in order that shareholders may not be misled.—We are, &c.,

WALLACE & Co., Managers,
The Bombay-Burmah Trading Corporation, Ld.

Bombay, Sept. 3.

A QUERY TO EDUCATED HINDUS ANENT THE MADHAV BAGH MEETING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Thanking you for your insertion of my yesterday's letter, I beg now to ask my educated brethren generally, what attitude they are going to assume at the meeting to be held on Sunday next at Madhav Bagh.

The ostensible object of that meeting, as I said yesterday, and as the proceedings of the preliminary meeting show, is to protest against or deprecate Government interference with the marriage customs of the Hindus, but as I also then remarked that that interference exists only in imagination yet, and if it is really wished the customs should improve of their own accord, it is necessary that the meeting should recognise the existence of the evil and the need for reform however brought about. If however the customs in question are in the opinion of the leaders good, the declaration ought not to be shrinked from, and it should be coupled with a retractation of the insult which has so often been hurled against the non-Brahman castes, that they have been foolishly imitating the Brahmans in following those customs, and it should end in an exhortation that they should be universally adopted by all castes, high or low. I do not believe the promoters or the leaders of the meeting will have the courage to make either declaration, but I think the educated Hindus as a body are bound to take a consistent stand on the question. The evils of infant marriage have been informally denounced, and so has also been Government interference. If the latter is now to be formally done, the former also ought to be coupled with it, and is the real enemy which has called all the more visible ones into existence.

Will my educated brethren then recognise this call of duty and move a finger to act in it, or will they convince the world that not a sense of the welfare of their society but individual political ambition alone animates them?—Yours, &c.,

Sept. 3. A HINDU.

FINES IN THE TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The warm manner in which you have always advocated the cause of "the Telegraphers" has emboldened me to adress this letter, feeling sure that, by attracting the attention of the powers that be, it will tend to mitigate the almost growing evil. Even with prices of goods rising, exchange lowering, and the imposition of the income tax, the very small pay of the signallers bids fair to grow still smaller, owing to the increased severity of the fines inflicted recently in the Bombay office. The public will judge of the trivial character of the fineable offences, from the few examples which I will presently mention. The fining power of the Assistant Superintendent is 5 per cent. for any one offence, but of late, by skilfully splitting a charge into two, a man for what is virtually one offence is mulcted in as much as 10 per cent. I should like to know very much whether this procedure is legal or sanctioned by the Director General. But to proceed with the list of offences; here are some specimen misdemeanours: (1) For leaving the chair without permission. (2) Tilting it or lolling. (3) Spitting (this is a grave offence, although spittoons are not provided). (4) Technical faults of omission and commission. (5) Smoking (this is permitted in the Calcutta office). Might I be allowed to suggest that the Director General should call for a recent list of the fines inflicted for comparison with those imposed by the immediate predecessors of the Assistant Superintendent, both of whom were held in high esteem by the signallers of the Government Telegraph Department? There is a rule against debt in force in the Department, but can it be wondered that the poor signallers have recourse to Marwarries when such heavy deductions are made from their monthly salaries. Shall the unfortunates bow their head and cry, *Occidat dum imperat*?

I have not overdrawn the picture, and I trust some of your contemporaries will also move in the matter and agitate. By kindly giving insertion to this letter in your next issue, you will confer a very great obligation on

Sept. 3. PHILANTHROPY.

LIBERAL EDUCATION IN POONA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have learnt from good sources that the Free Church Mission Society wish to start, from January next, an Arts College in the centre of this city. It is reported that the College will bear the popular name of our present Governor, and that it will be placed under the control of the Rev. Mr. Beaumont, with two good professors to be imported from England. I am glad for the news, and wish the new institution every success when started. In laying the corner stone of Fergusson College, our late Governor prophesied that the number of colleges in this city would be increased, and in saying so he only expressed what the signs of the times betokened. But those who heard or read His Excellency's speech, understood him to mean by the prophesy that we may have a Medical College here in addition to the three—two Arts and one Science—we already have. The announcement that the successor of Sir James was an educationist of European reputation strengthened our belief, and the public of Poona expected to hear of the establishment of a Medical or Agricultural College in Poona. But if there is any truth in public report, we expect no such addition, at least for years to come. The addition, however, would be an aided Arts College in Dhum Dhari's Wada, Boodwar Peth. The starting of a new Arts College by a body of missionaries in a city like Poona, and that too at a time when the claims of liberal or technical education are being fought tooth and nail

becomes necessarily a question of public interest, and I wish it attracts its share of public attention. To me the question appears to involve three very important points, and I take the liberty of placing them before the public and Government for their best consideration.

The first of this is a point for the consideration of the University, *viz.*, should any more institutions be recognised in the Faculty of Arts in the city of Poona? I think there exists no present necessity of an Arts institution in the Deccan districts. The Canarese people of Belgaum, Dharwar and the adjoining districts have to labor under a regular hardship in being compelled to send their sons and relatives to distant parts like Poona and Bombay for the prosecution of their higher studies. For one cause or other, we have found that the Rajaram College at Kolhapur nearer though it is does not satisfy them. Guzerat, Sind and the Deccan have now their Arts colleges, and it is the outlying districts of Belgaum, Dharwar, Kaladgi, &c., that have been denied the bliss of an Arts college; so that if an Art college continues to be *desideratum* yet, it is so in those districts. And Government and missionary bodies, with whom the spread of education is a matter of love and public good, ought to bless our Canarese friends with their blessings. To these both a particular locality can have no special charms. Theirs is to assist the needy and helpless, and the University of Bombay would consult the interests of its alumni best by pointing out to the Free Church Mission the field where their energies can be put to the best use.

The second point is for the consideration of those who control the educational section of the work of the Free Church Mission. Before placing the necessary funds and staff at the disposal of its Poona Branch, we would earnestly pray that they should ascertain what purpose their local High School has served. To the Missionary High School here belongs the credit of being the first institution of High School education in the city, and if the institution had been better managed or more closely supervised, we have little doubt it would have always kept ahead of the several sister institutions of younger growth, and established its claims for elevation. The Free Church Mission High School in Fadke's Vada, without having any excuse of a want of funds or anything else to plead, has, to the greatest regret of all, never shone bright in its results. Many reverend gentlemen have, it is reported, themselves complained about the backward condition of this institution; and we would doubt the wisdom of a policy that would counsel advance even though the steps already taken has not been firmly laid.

It is evident that if the Mission College is opened in January next, it will be an aided institution, absorbing some thousand rupees, every year, of the public funds. In these days of economy it is a question for Government to consider, and it is no less a question for the public to agitate, whether these thousands should be spared to aid an institution the necessity of which is only doubtful and its usefulness at best precarious. In one of your articles the other day you gently hinted that the Government of Bombay was thinking of transferring the Deccan College to the Deccan Education Society, and Lord Reay's last speech at the Fergusson College shows that something of the kind has been a subject of correspondence and settlement between the Council of the Society and the Educational Department. If it is a fact that Government is trying to relieve itself by transferring a long-standing institution to the care of a private body, it may not be wrong to presume that Government does not believe that there is room for more than one Arts College in Poona; it may not also be unjust to Government if I draw an inference that Government has come to believe that there are objects in education on which a saving from liberal education can be more usefully spent. If my inferences are correct, I hazard my opinion, in which I hope you agree, that one more Arts College is not a necessity in Poona, and that, therefore, no money aid ought to be given to an institution which, if started, would only be a superfluous. The money can be better used in aiding an industrial school or in starting one.—Yours, &c.,

Poona, Sept. 1. N.

CALENDAR—September, 1886.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Quarter......... Sept. 5th, 0h. 46·9m. p.m.
Full Moon .... „ 13th, 3h. 41·7m. p.m.
Last Quarter .... „ 21st, 10h. 41·7m. a.m.
New Moon .... „ 28th, 2h. 9·9m. a.m.

Days.	Engagements, &c.	Sun Rise.	Sun Set.	High Water.	Low Water.
				H. M.	H. M.
Sat. 4	Cricket, Gymkhana *v.* Parsee C. C. Cricket Match, Poona. Bombay Telephone Co., Meeting, 1 p.m. Colaba Land and Mill Co., Meeting, 3 p.m.	5 47	6 11	3 14m 3 15a	9 13m 9 38a
Sun. 5	11th Sunday after Trinity. Meeting of Hindoos, about Infant Marriages, at Madhav Baug, 3 p.m.	5 47	6 10	4 9m 4 2a	10 24m 10 42a
Mon. 6	Cricket, North *v.* South, at Poona. Bombay Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition, at Poona.	5 47	6 9	5 23m 5 10a	11 55m —
Tu. 7	English mail expected per s.s. Assam.* Departure of English mail per s.s. Rome, 5 p.m.	5 48	6 8	7 2m 6 46a	0 8m 1 30a
Wed. 8	Bhownuggur City Press Co., Meeting, 2-30 p.m. Town Council, 3 p.m. Volkart's United Press Co., Meeting, 4-30 p.m. Gaiety Theatre, Grand Assault-at-Arms. Cricket Match, Poona.	5 48	6 7	8 28m 8 21a	1 30m 2 42a
Thr. 9	Gymkhana Mounted Sports.	5 48	6 6	9 22m 9 21a	2 32m 3 34a
Fri. 10	Cricket, Gymkhana *v.* Mofussil.	5 48	6 5	10 1m 10 3a	3 23m 4 11a

* Left Aden at 6 p.m., on Wednesday, 1st inst.

DIVINE SERVICES.

11th Sunday after Trinity, September 5.

SAINT THOMAS'S CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion, Choral. Hymns 323, 320, and 189.
11 a.m.—Litany with plain Celebration and Sermon by the Rev. A. Goldwyer Lewis.
4-45 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by the Rev. H. N. Midwinter. Hymns 256 and 228.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis—Arnold.
A them.—"In the beginning was the Word."—Allen.
Daily.—Matins at 6-45 a.m., and Evensong at 5-15 p.m.
Thursday.—Usual Celebration at 7-15 a.m.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

7 a.m.—Matins and Sermon.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion.
5-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.
Carnac-road, Esplanade, near Crawford Market.
Pastor.—Rev. John Forgan, Marine Lines.

11 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Sunday Services.
5-30 p.m.—Wednesday Service.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

7-30 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion and Sermon. Hymns 4, 107 and 194.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 267, 248 and 215.
The offertories for Church expenses and poor relief.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Sermon and Holy Communion. Hymns 246, 340 and 384.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer & Sermon. Hymns 14, 85 & 345
Wednesday, September 8.
6 p.m.—Prayer Meeting.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

11 a.m.—Morning Service, Celebration of Holy Communion and Sermon. Hymns 178 and 320.
6 p.m.—Evening Service and Sermon. Hymns 254, 261, and 17.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, KAMATIPURA.
English Services.

7 a.m.—Holy Communion.
4-45 p.m.—Sunday School.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service. Hymns 228, 266 and 108.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

9 a.m.—Mechanics' Institution, B. B. & C. I. Ry., Parel.
6 p.m.—St. Andrew's Church, Fort.
7 p.m.—Communion in St. Andrew's.
Ps. 116, 12, tune 177; Hymn 320; Par. 35, tune 9.
Ps. 103, tune 154; Hymns 60, 5, tune 85.

WESLEYAN METHODIST MISSION HALL,
Parel-road, (near the Railway Bridge, Byculla).

9 a.m.—Class Meeting.
6 p.m.—Evening Service.
The public are invited.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist (Choral) and Sermon.
10 a.m.—Matins.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Alms for Church Expenses.

ST. NICHOLAS'S (SEAMEN'S) CHURCH, PRINCE'S DOCK.

7 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Service will be held on board the s. s. Sahara, in the Prince's Dock, on Sunday morning, at eleven o'clock. Captains, officers, engineers, firemen, seamen, and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted.

A SENSATIONAL TRIAL IN ITALY.

The city of Ancona, Italy, is at present the scene of the most sensational trial of the century. In its actors, incidents and wealth of depravity it surpasses anything that even the brain of Gaboriau has imagined. It is the trial of the lawyer Lopez, who robbed the robbers of the Bank of Italy, whom he defended four years ago. These robbers formed a sort of *imperium in imperio*, under the name of the Carbonari and afterwards of the Good Cousins. They were not connected with the political society of that name, being simply an association of bandits. They held for years a portion of Italy in terror, and the murders they committed are past computation. Their leader was one Baccarini, a typesetter of remarkable courage and shrewdness—a sort of Napoleonic bandit. When he could no longer hold his ground in Italy he emigrated, with his band, to the Orient. At Smyrna he burned the mint; in Egypt he derailed a train between Cairo and Alexandria, bearing some millions to the Khedive, which he stole; in Greece he turned pirate, and in Constantinople he made the police pay him tribute and hipped the garrisons till they learned to respect him. He imposed a tribute on all sailing vessels coasting the Black Sea, Syria and Egypt and in the Archipelago. He established a *régime* like that of the famous Old Man of the Mountain, and anybody who refused him his blackmail was sure to be tracked by members of the band till assassinated.

In 1860 a general amnesty allowed his return to Italy, where he was charged with the reorganization of the Ancona police! Here his band robbed right and left, and, as he was at the head of the Police Department, no arrests were made. Foolish people who expressed their suspicions in public were promptly poignarded, till everybody learned to grow wise. The Bank of Italy was robbed five times, the last time of 120,000 lire. Everybody knew who robbed it, but nobody dared speak. The Chief of Police hinted that it was Baccarini and he was poisoned a few days afterwards. His wife then declared that she knew who poisoned her husband and she was kidnapped and taken to a neighbouring town, where her throat was cut. Baccarini even had Deputies in Parliament to attend to his "interests."

A GREAT BANK ROBBERY.

One night in April, 1878, Baccarini and four others met in a tavern of Ancona, kept by a member of the Good Cousins. These latter were Sellaretto, Andrea, Lorenzetti, Pilonza and Governatori, a clerk who had been dismissed from the bank for having stolen 10,000 lire, and who now planned the present steal. Edorado Lorenzetti, brother of Andrea, was a clerk in the bank and a member of the Good Cousins, and was appointed to give notice when a transfer of money would be made from Ancona to another branch of the bank. It was the custom to make these transfers in valises. Edorado Lorenzetti stole one of the bank valises and gave it to the robbers as a model. The model was made and filled with shavings, Lorenzetti seeing that it was of proper weight.

Oct. 19, 1878, the directors at Rome telegraphed an order to send 6,500,000 lire in bank notes to the Genoa branch. Mellini, the cashier, Tangherlini and Lorenzetti, the two clerks, counted the notes and locked the valises. The accountant, Albertini, was to accompany the cashier and clerks to the Bank of Genoa. At 4 o'clock the cashier started for his villa, telling his companions to proceed to the station and to send a carriage to his house when the hour for starting drew near. At the time appointed Lorenzetti proceeded in a carriage to the cashier's villa, and his companions remained at the station. Tangherlini went to the ticket office while Albertini remained on guard over the precious valises. Two men at that moment entered the station. One of them walked over and placed his valise beside the others, went to the office and bought his tickets, came back and nonchalantly picked up, not his vailse, but one of the bank valises. The two strangers then entered a carriage and disappeared. Albertini witnessed the robbery, but, recognizing the terrible chief of the Good Cousins, did not dare to speak. He knew he would have been stabbed on the spot.

When the valises were open at Genoa in presence of the bank agent and the robbery of 2,500,000 lire was revealed, the Chief of Police was called in and Albertini and Tangherlini were arrested. Lorenzetti, who had remained at Ancona, and Mellini, the cashier, who stayed at Milan to see a friend, were also arrested. When Mellini arrived next morning and looked at the half-opened valise filled with shavings he fell to the floor apparently lifeless. When he woke up his mind was gone; he died a few months afterwards in a madhouse. He did not share in the steal, but he knew that it was planned. He was seen with Baccarini the evening before, but, being a member of the Good Cousins, he did not dare to prevent it.

Baccarini placed the stolen money in one of the rooms of the City Council building, and a few nights afterwards the booty was divided in the Good Cousins' tavern, Baccarini and Governatori taking a million each and the others proportionate sums.

Every body in Ancona knew Baccarini was the robbery, but nobody spoke. Finally Governatori, who was an ugly man and married to a pretty woman of whom he was justly jealous, told his wife the whole story and the spot where he had secreted his million. The woman went and told the police and Governatori was arrested. The others were also arrested. At last Baccarini fled, and after passing three months in Lyons, Paris and Malta, turned up at Ventimilla as an English lord accompanied by his two daughters, the latter having been picked up on the boulevard for the occasion. A few days afterwards, disguised as a dock labourer, he returned to Ancona and took lodgings with Mme. Morelli, a widow. The Morelli residence had a staircase communicating with the police headquarters. There Baccarini spent his time in luxurious splendour and gave banquets to his "friends," to which he always invited the police! He gave a dowry of 20,000 francs to each of Mme. Morelli's three daughters, with whom he lived the life of a Turkish Pasha.

One evening a Government official, who was a member of the Good Counsis, called on Baccarini and placed in his hands all the evidence of the Crown for the approaching trial. He assured the Chief meantime that he had engaged the best lawyers to defend him, which was doubtless true, as two of these lawyers afterwards rose to be Italian Cabinet Ministers. But just a week before the trial was to open in Rome Mme. Morelli called on the Chief of Police and informed him that Baccarini was dead. The corpse of a man who had died of poison was presented, but as the corpse was unrecognizable nobody could prove whether it was that of Baccarini or not. Two servant girls of Mme. Morelli were summoned by the authorities to appear before the court and make a deposition of what they knew concerning the death of Baccarini. Three days afterwards one of them was dashed to death on the pavement, having been precipitated from an upper balcony where she was watering flowers, and the other succumbed to a dose of "Borgia wine," administered in a plate of soup. There was no autopsy of Baccarini's corpse. It was carried to the Campo Santo at night, surrounded by armed police. A few days later an immense procession marched through the city to the cemetery bearing a magnificent crown composed of the Carbonari colors—red, blue and black. The processionists were "the friends of the deceased." They all wore cravats of the same colors. The City Treasurer pronounced a funeral oration in which he glorified the "virtues" of the defunct scoundrel and eulogized "his stainless honesty and unbounded philanthropy." All the newspapers printed this oration next day. They dared not refuse.

A ROMAN VERDICT.

The trial for the robbery took place in October and November, 1880, in Rome. The verdict was curious. Lorenzetti, who furnished the information, and Sellaretto, who made the valise, were acquitted, and Paccapelo, who knew nothing of the crime, but who was afterwards engaged to carry Baccarini's money to his sister in Malta for safe keeping, received five years' imprisonment, while Tangherlini, who was entirely innocent, received twelve years hard labour. Governatori, who pocketed a million, was let off with eight years without labor. A notable incident of the trial was the evidence of Ceola, the Government detective, known as the Italian Lecocq. He was poisoned by the Good Cousins, at the European Hotel, in Ancona, while staying there under the guise of a travelling salesman. He did not die, but he was reduced to a skeleton and paralyzed. He was carried into the court by two policemen and gave his evidence lying on a stretcher. He fainted several times in court and the attendants revived him by pouring wine down his throat. His story surpassed anything known in fiction, and his revelations of the Italian secret societies make the darkest doings of the Russian Nihilists prosaic reading. Ceola is to-day a physical imbecile, living on the pension accorded to him by the Bank of Italy, in whose service he was stricken down.

Tomaso Lopez is a lawyer thirty-nine years of age, who made his *debut* at the Neapolitan bar. In 1871 he removed to Rome. His eloquence and talent brought him fame, if not fortune. He figured in every *cause celebre* of Italy in recent years, among others, the defence of Luciani who murdered Signor Sonzogno, editor of the *Capitale*, and Mme. Falda, who had her husband, a captain in the army, murdered by her lover, a circus clown. He frequented all kinds of society, especially low society, was continually in debt, and when not pleading in court was hiding from the Sheriff. After the trial of Governatori, Lopez grew suddenly rich. The *Messaggero*, the most widely circulated journal in Italy, accused him of having shared the millions of the Good Cousins, but the editor was compelled to suspend the publication of the revelations, and their author had to fly with his life to the United States. Last June Prof. Sharbaro was put on trial for libelling the Italian Ministary. Lopez was engaged to defend him. Lopez demanded that the Ministers should be put on the stand instead of giving their evidence at their homes in writing. The Court refused the demand. "Then," exclaimed the lawyer, "if Minster Magliani does not come here and give his evidence to-morrow I shall let the cat out of the bag." At 11 o'clock that night Lopez was arrested at his home. His papers and effects were seized and he was led off to Ancona next morning, handcuffed between two policemen.

CAUSE OF THE ARREST.

When Governatori was arrested for sharing Baccarini's millions he engaged Lopez to defend him offering him the sum of $10,000 down and $10,000 more in case of acquittal. He also besought the lawyer to prevail on Mme. Governatori to come and see him, declaring that he had forgiven her for betraying him to the police. Mme. Governatori was the prettiest woman in Ancona, a brunette of dazzling beauty. She cared nothing for her husband, who idealized her, and alluded to him as "a vulgar little creature who fatigued her with his attentions." During his forced absence she consoled herself with other company. When Lopez requested her to call on her husband she replied that her present interesting condition would be detected by her jealous husband, and that in case of acquittal he would surely murder her. If Lopez would wait two months more she would be "presentable," and would gladly accompany him. But lest her husband should regain his liberty before the two months had expired, she offered Lopez $20,000 to insure his conviction. Lopez accepted the offer, thus receiving $10,000 from Governatori for defending him and $20,000 from his wife for betraying him. When the two months were up Madame and Lopez visited Govornatori, who was shortly after sent to Civitacastlellana to serve out his sentence. Lopez and Madame promised to visit him frequently in his prison. At each visit the exaggerated extravagance of Madame's toilet told Governatori that the squandering of his money was only a question of time. The loving husband accordingly offered to make Lopez the guardian of the million, on condition of his paying Madame $2007 a month from the interest accruing on the money. The lower and Madame hastened to Ancona where the million was hidden and the transfer was made to Lopez for safe keeping. Madame demanded a receipt for the money and the lawyer gave it after some hesitation.

A ROMAN CORA PEARL.

At the time Lopez secured possession of Governatori's million, there was living in Rome a lady named Tresina Newmaker, a sort of Roman Cora Pearl, who gave the tone to fashion and whose notoriety was enhanced by the fact that almost all her favorities met a tragic fate. When Lopez first made her acquaintance she was one of the chief town topics of gossip, one of her lovers having just committed suicide on her account. Two Roman princes were at the same time engaged in a quarrel about her. Lopez entered the combat as a rival and after a battle in which the only weapons used were bank-notes carried of Teresina through a sixteen-thousand dollar pair of diamond ear-rings. A few days afterwards she ran away to Paris with a well-known prince but soon returned to Lopez, who seemed to like her all the better for her little escapade.

Teresma made such havoc with Lopez's money that Mme. Governatori soon found it difficult to obtain her allowance of $200 a month. When Madame saw how the money was being squandered she went to the prison and told her husband. The latter meantime had formed an intimate friendship with the jailer Gori and enjoyed full freedom of the prison. Madame who had lost the company of Lopez, consoled herself by coming to live for a time with her husband in the jail. Governatori wrote a threatening letter to Lopez demanding what remained of his money. Lopez replied verbally to Madame that he would deny he had ever received Governatori's money, and that he would pronounce the receipt for it a forgery, and prosecute both as blackmailers. Finally Lopez refused to give her any more money. This was in the beginning of May of last year. His arrest proved that the money was all gone. When Governatori heard that Lopez had squandered all the money and could not continue his wife's monthly allowance, he broke out into the wildest denunciations of "that thief of a lawyer who robbed me."

Meantime M. Vacari, the Judge of Ancona, had detectives stationed in the prision under the guise of prisoners, who heard Governatori's lamentations and reported them. Governatori was thereupon transferred to the prison of Sinigaglia. Here Governatori offered to confess all to the Judge Vacari, provided he could involve in his own ruin Lopez, who "robbed" him, and Gori, his late jailer, who, he had recently learned from the other prisoners, "was in the habit of extending the hospitalities of the prison" to his (Governatori's) wife every night after he (Governatori) had retired to his cell, Gori was also in the habit of lending money to Governatori, which he had previously borrowed from Governatori's wife. Lopez and Gori were both arrested and brought to Ancona. The arrest of Lopez and Gori and the transfer of her husband to Sinigaglia decided Mme. Governatori to go to the Chief of Police of Rome and make a clean breast of the whole business, producing at the same time, the *piece de conviction*, Lopez's receipt for the stolen money. A few days afterwards she was arrested and transferred to Ancona. Other arrests followed, among them those of the Morelli women, who with a number of other Good Cousins, had come to Rome to blackmail Mme. Governatori.

There are now before the court Lopez, Lorenzetti, the Governatoris, the Morellis, Gori, the jailer, and a member of the Good Cousins, all charged with receving a portion of the stolen money, and other crimes. The trial will last a month or more. There are one hundred and fifty witnesses to be examined and twenty-four lawyers are engaged in conducting the defence. The prisoners are at present coffned in the Santa Palazia, an old convent, transformed into a prison by the first Napoleyon.

GERMANY AND SAMOA.

"The visit of the German squadron to the South Seas," says the *Politische Nachrichden* "has no connection with Samoan affairs. The vessels are merely making a cruise of evolution, such as will in future take place regularly. The U. S. Government, as already known, immediately disavowed the action of its Consul in hoisting the American flag without any representations with that object having been required on the part of Germany. Tranquility now prevails in Samoa, the two opposing parties of King Malietoa and the vice King Tamases having, in June, 1886, by means of a written treaty, undertaken to keep the peace and lay down their arms." With reference to this statement a correspondent writes:—Anything more incorrect or misleading than the above it is impossible to conceive, and were it not that so little is known of Samoa and of German proceedings there, such a statement would hardly be made. The German squadron went to the islands in deference to the remonstrances made by the native Government, as well as by the Governments of England and the United States against the action of the German Consul in landing an armed force from the German ship, Albatross, on the 31st December last, and violently pulling down the native Samoan flag. Ostensibly the squadron, was to go to inquire into this and other difficulties which had arisen between the native Government and the German representative there. With a view to this, the King had prepared a long and careful statement of his grievances, and on the arrival of the squadron it was duly presented to him. His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Germany is in treaty relationship with the King of Samoa, and he has undertaken to support him and uphold his authority in every possible way. Judge, therefore, of the alarm and astonishment of the native Government at the action of the German squadron when, instead of the ordinary Royal salute and the official visits observed on such occasions, no notice whatever was taken of the King, but the most carefully-studied disrespect shown to him. The King's long and careful statement of his case was left unanswered, until a second letter of remonstrance was written. But the native alarm was still further increased at seeing the German flagship on the 2nd of May steam out of the harbour, and proceed to pay an official visit to the rebel King and his party, some sixteen miles along the coast from Apia. The Bismarck, with the Admiral, Consul, and Vice-Consul, returned on May 3, from a visit which was a sufficient of itself to kindle civil war in Samoa. The King—always, be it remembered, recognised as such by the German Government—in the greatest distress and sorrow, went to the American Consul, and claimed the right, by the 5th Article of the treaty between the United States and Samoa, to place his kingdom and his flag under the protection of the United States until present difficulties should be settled. They were accepted by the American Consul, and further hostile proceedings on the part of the German squadron to the lawful King and Government were thereby prevented. It is not true that the United States Government have disavowed the action of their Consul, but according to latest information they maintain it pending the investigation which a commissioner has been sent out to undertake. It is true that "tranquility" now prevails, but it is as the result of the definite and determined action of H.M.S. Diamond and the United States ship, Mohican, in conjunction with the Consular representatives of these two Powers. They have succeeded in counteracting the results of the unfortunate action of the German squadron of inducing the German Consul to retrace his steps by withdrawing his support from the rebel King, pulling down the German flag, which for 16 months has waved in lieu of the Samoan, and going personally to persuade the rebel forces to disperse to their homes. The two "opposing" parties have not laid down their arms, only the rebels have been induced to do so, and are now being compelled to return to their allegiance to their true King.

Floriline!—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

TALMAGE ON THE BIBLE.

The Rev. T. De Witt Talmage delivered a sermon at Lakeside, Ohio, recently. "My text," said Rev. Dr. Talmage "can be found in Psalm 19, viii., a part of the verse, 'The statutes of the Lord are the right.'" He said: "Old books go out of date. When they were written they discussed questions which were being discussed, they struck at wrongs which have long ago ceased or advocated institutions which excite not our interest. Were they books of history, the facts have been gathered from the imperfect mass, better classified and more lucidly presented. Were they books of poetry, they were interlocked with wild mythologies, which have gone up from the face of the earth like mists at sunrise. Were they books of morals, civilization will not sit at the feet of barbarism, neither do we want Sappho, Pythagoras and Tully to teach us morals. What do the masses of the people care now for the pathos of Simonides or the sarcasm of Menander, or the gracefulnass of Philemon, or the wit of Aristophanes? Even the old books we have left, with a few exceptions, have but very little effect upon our times. Books are human; they have a time to be born, they are fondled, they grow in strength, they have a middle life of usefulness, then comes old age; they totter, and they die. Many of the national libraries are merely the cemeteries of dead books. Some of them lived flagitious lives and died deaths of ignominy. Some were virtuous and accomplished a glorious mission. Some went into the ashes through inquisitorial fires, some found their funeral pile in sacked and plundered cities. Some were neglected and died as foundlings at the door of science, some expired in the author's study, others in the publisher's hands. Ever and anon there comes into your possession an old book, its author forgotten and its usefulness done, and with leather lips it seems to say, 'I wish I were dead.'

"Monuments have been raised over poets and philanthropists. Would that some tall shaft might be erected in honor of the world's buried books. The world's authors would make pilgrimage thereto, and poetry and literature, and science and religion would consecrate it with their tears. Not so with one old book. It started in the world's infancy. It grew under theocracy and monarchy. It withstood storms of fire. It grew under prophets' mantles and under the fisherman's coat of the apostles. In Rome and Ephesus and Jerusalem and Palmos, tyranny issued edicts against it, and infidelity put out the tongue, and Mahommedanism from its mosques hurled its anathemas, but the old Bible lived. It crossed the British Channel, and was greeted by Wickliffe and James I.

"It crossed the Atlantic and struck Plymouth Rock, until like that of Horeb, it gushed with blessedness. Churches and asylums have gathered all along its way, ringing their bells and stretching out their hands of blessing, and every Sabbath there are ten thousand Heralds of the Cross with their hands on the open, grand, free, old English Bible. But it will not have accomplished its mission until it has climbed the icy mountains of Greenland; until it has gone over the granite cliffs of China; until it has thrown its glow amid the Austra lian mines; until it has scattered its gems among the diamond districts of Brazil, and all the ores shall be gathered into one throne, and all crowns by the fires of revolution shall be melted into one crown, and this book shall at the very gate of heaven have waved in the ransomed Empire. Not until then will this glorious Bible have accomplished its mission." The speaker then proved that the Bible is right in authentication, right in style, right indoctrine and right in its effects.

THE INDIAN AND COLONIAL EXHIBITION.

The *Morning Post* says:—Mr. Framjee Pestonjee Bhumgara, of Bombay, has lately added to the Indian section an extremely interesting model of the Tower of Silence, or place of burial of the Parsees. It consists of a circular platform inside a round tower, about (in reality) 300 feet in circumferance, which is entirely paved with large slates well cemented and divided into rows of shallow, open receptacles, into which are placed the bodies, separated into three classes—males, females, and children. The corpse is completely stripped of its flesh by vultures within an hour or two, and the bones of the denuded skeleton when, perfectly dried up by the atmospheric influences and the powerful heat of the tropical sun, are thrown into a well where they gradually crumble into dust. The drains are said to be perfect, and the whole system is curious, and when the climate and circumstances of India are considered, solemn and appropiate, and above all highly sanitary. Mr. Bhumgara merits thanks for having had this admirable model made and placed here. It will be eventually presented to the Indian museum. Within the past week, Mr. Bhumgara's Indian bazaar stall, which is so attractive, has been enriched by some superb samples of Indian blackwood furniture, and by a large collection of blue and other Oriental porcelains.

Mr. E. C. Buck, Dr. G. Watt, and Mr. T. N. Munkharji, of the Indian section, have been engaged during the past month in an interesting and important work. A series of private conferences have been held in the commercial rooms of the Economic Court, at which merchants from all parts of the country were invited to attend and examine some hitherto unknown products of India. For this purpose large surplus quantities of these have been brought over. Different days were arranged for the investigation of the various kinds of raw material, *e.g.*, fibrous products suitable for the manufacture of textile fabrics, rope and cordage, paper and mats, dyeing and tanning substances, gums and resins, drugs and medicines, oils and oil-seeds, tobacco, and other narcotics, &c. Various products which have hitherto never been utilised, or, if so, but sparingly, save in the recesses of the Indian forest tracts, have been introduced by means of these conferences and placed within the reach of civilisation. Thus, in the collection of fibres suitable for the manufacture of textile fabrics, the soft white, silky fibre of the abroma augusta and sida rhombifolia were greatly admired. Among those for the manufacture of rope and cordage the strong reddish fibre of bauhinia vahlu and other bauhinias were, immediately after being duly inspected, pronounced suitable for introduction into the market. Rattan cane, which, like a huge leviathan, spreads itself for hundreds of feet over the gigantic trees of the primæval forests of Assam; the reeds growing on the extensive swamps, among which the rhinoceros takes its mid-day nap; the culus and stalks of several kinds of grasses; the coir fibre, derived from the cocoanut, and many other substances, were found to be quite suitabie for the manufacture of mats. The materials which can be used for paper making are simply unlimited, but the great difficulty which impedes their being used now, is that they are of a very bulky nature, necessarily rendering the transport charges heavy. A suggestion has been made for boiling them down on the spot into half-stuff, which, if found practicable, would make us more or less independant of esparto grass and other materials now obtained from foreign countries. From time immemorial the East has been famous for its fast brilliant dyes, and for the tasteful combination of colours utilised in its carpet and other textile manufactures. The substances from which such colours are obtained were placed in the commercial room for inspection. Among them might be seen the roots of the different species of morinda—which are largely used in India for colouring a fast sober red, but by a process hitherto unknown in Europe; the madder roots which grow in the lower hills and milder regions, the kamila powder which imparts to silk a brilliant gold yellow colour, and other substances in great number. Some interesting specimens were also shown of tans, oil seeds and new drugs, to the study of which Mr. Thomas Christy is now devoting much time. One great defect, however, was frequently experienced at these conferences, cess, the want of information as to prices and the quantity of supply. In order to meet this want Mr. Munkharji began collecting particulars on these heads from all parts of India. Before his work was completed, however, he was obliged to leave for England. This gentlemen was connected with the Paris Exhibition of 1878, and the Melbourne Exhibition of 1880. He was the head of the organisation which collected exhibits from all parts of India for the Amsterdam Exhibition and then, was entrusted with the heavy responsibility of collecting economic products from all parts of India for the Calcutta Exhibition. These same duties he undertook for the Colonial and Indian Exhibition with most excellent results. It is satisfactory to see that educated Indians are commencing to interest themselves in the developement of the unbounded resources of their country that one of them was entrusted with such a responsible charge. In getting together this huge collection of raw materials from such a vast continent as India, Mr. Munkharji acted under the guidance of Mr. E. C. Buck, the energetic secretary to the Government of India in the revenue and agricultural departments, and under the immediate supervision and technical advice of Dr. G. Watt, the officer in charge of the Economic Court, and he received material assistance from Government officers in India, especially from those of the Forest Department. The vast importance of these private conferences will only be thoroughly understood in the course of time when by degrees we begin to see appearing in our markets a number of hitherto unknown but most useful articles of commerce.

HOME REMITTANCES.

(OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.)

Weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills:—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1886-87	13,531,506
Remitted from 1st April to 28th August 1886...	3,400,300
Balance to be remitted from 22nd August 1886 to 31st March 1887	10,131,206

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India.*)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr H S Beadon, BA, of the Benl Civil Service, to officiate as Judge and Commr of the Assam Valley Dists, during the absence, on privilege leave, of Mr H Luttman-Johnson, CS, or until further orders.

The services of Bgde-Surg C J J Jackson, MD, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Benl.

Mr P C Sen, Barrister-at-law, Offg Asst to the Govt Advocate, Rangoon, to officiate as Judge of Moulmein, during the absence, on furlough, of Mr D G Macleod, or until further orders.

Mr B Cowasjee to officiate as Asst to the Govt Advocate, Burma, vice Mr P C Sen.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Consequent on the grant of 3 months' privilege leave to Mr R I Bruce, C I E, Political Agent of the 1st class, the following promotions are made in the Graded List of the Political Dept, from the 26th July 1886:—

Lieut-Col A W Roberts, Political Agent of the 3rd class, and Offg Political Agent of the 2nd class, to officiate is a Political Agent of the 1st class.

Capt H M Temple, Political Asst of the 1st class and Political Agent of the 3rd class, sub pro tem, to officiate as a Political Agent of the 2nd class.

Lieut J Ramsay, SC, Offg Political Asst of the 3rd class, and Asst to the Govr-Genl's Agent in Rajputana, is posted as an Asst to the Govr-Genl's Agent in Central India, from the date of assuming charge.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to appoint Col A T Cox, Mads S C, Comdt, 15th Mads Infy, to the Comd of a brigade in Upper Burma, with the temporary rank of Brigr-Genl (2nd class) vice Brigr-Genl R Griffith, Mads S C, from the date on which he may take up the duties of his appointment.

The teuure of the appointment of Lieut-Col T Walker, RA, Commy of Ordnance, 1st class, in the Ordnance Dept, is extended to the 12th Apl 1891.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Benl Staff Corps, from the dates specified, subject to the confirmation of the Secy of State for India:—

Lieut O C Armstrong, Royal Irish Rifles, Sqdn Offir, 14th Ben Lancers, 26th Jany 1883.

Lieut A B Mayne, Leinster Regt, Offg Sqdn Officer 2nd Regt, Central India Horse, 8th Apl 1885.

Lieut A L S Ogilvie, Worcestershire Regt, Wing Officer, 28th Benl Infy, 28th Apl 1885.

The undermentioned officers appointed by the Secy of State for India probationers for the Indian Staff Corps, are posted as follows, from the dates of their arrival in India:—

Bengal Staff Corps.—Lieut H A Coddington, Royal Irish Fusiliers; Lieut N C Tayler, West Yorkshire Regt; Lieut R B Law, Royal Irish; Regt and Lieut F E Bradshaw, Royal Irish Rifles.

Madras Staff Corps.—Lieut K J Buchanan, Royal Marine Light Infantry; Lieut A C Baldwin, Royal Scots; Lieut W C Barratt, Royal Berkshire Regt; Lieut J A G Rainsford, South Lancashire Regt; Lieut A L Gallie, Gordon Highlanders; Lieut F J Nelson, South Lancashire Regt; Lieut T G C Reynolds Rl Inskg Fusrs; and Lieut B W Marlow, Gloucestershire Regt.

Bombay Staff Corps.—Lieut M S Stewart, Royal Scots; Lieut A L Pilleau, East Kent Regt; Lieut J R Hill, Cheshire Regt; and Lieut G S Morris, East Yorkshire Regt.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Lieut-Col G Alexander, BSC, Depy Commr, 3rd grade, Burma, (m c) for 1 year,—99 days.

Maj M A Alves, R E, Exec Engr, 1st grade, Mily Works Dept (m c) for 1 year.

Capt W Pitt, R E, Exec Engr, 3rd grade, Offg Depy Consulting Engr, State Railways, Public Works Dept, (p a) for 2 years.

Surg-Maj H Johnstone (m c) for 1 year.

The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of furlough by the Secy of State for India:—

Capt C C Ellis, R E, (p a) for eighty days.
Lieut T H Smith, B S C, (p a) for 1 month.
Surg H C Hudson, (m c) for 3 months.

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The following officers are appointed to the Military Works Dept as Asst Engrs, 2nd grade sub pro tem:—Lieut E D Haggitt, R E, and Lieut R T R Lawrence, R E.

The following promotion is made in the Engr Establishment of the Military Works Dept, from the 4th March 1886. Maj G Hildebrand, R E, from Exec Engr, 1st grade, to Supdg Engr, class III—Supernumerary.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Capt A Hildebrand, RE, Exminer of Accounts, is posted to the Office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Central Provinces.

ORDERS BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, 26th August, 1886.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following appointments:—

4th Bengal Cavy—Lieut H N Hilliard, Offg Wing Officer on probation, 25th Punjab Infy, to be Offg Sqdn Officer on probation, vice Adamson on leave.

8th Bengal Cavy—Lieut J D McAndrew, Sqdn Officer, to be Adjt, vice Pollock, vacated on promotion to Capt, dated 9th Aug 1886.

1st Bengal Infy—Lieut W E F Burlton, Hampshire Regt, a candidate for the Bl S C, to be Offg Wing Officer on probation, dated the 3rd Aug 1886.

8th Bengal Infy—Lieut G M Evans, Devonshire Regt, a candidate for the Bl S C, to be Offg Wing Officer on probation, dated the 8th Aug 1886.

10th Bengal Infy—Lieut E G Wright, Bedfordshire Regt, a candidate for the Bl S C, to be Offg Wing Officer on probation, dated the 2nd Aug 1886.

29th Punjab Infy—Lieut G C Beadon, supernumerray on the establishment of the regiment, to be Wing Officer on probation, vice Jephson, seconded for appointment in the Commissariat Dept.

Lieut-Col G Atkins, S C, Comdt 1st Bl Infy, on leave at Simla, is directed to rejoin his regiment which has been placed under orders for field service.

Major G T Carre, R A, is directed to proceed from Simla to Burma and rejoin No 7 (Mountain) Battery, 1st Bgde, Northern Divn.

The leave to England, on urgent private affairs granted to Capt W A Plant, O Battery, 4th Bgde, R A, is extended to the 22nd Dec.

The leave to England, on urgent private affairs, granted to Lieut H A Terry, 1st Battn Oxfordshire L I, is extended to the 7th Feb 1887.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to England with the necessary subsidiary leave:—3rd Dragoon Guards—Lieut A P D Lushington, for thirteen months and fifteen days, on urgent private affairs.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Royal Artillery—Capt R A C King, Comdt No 3 (Peshawar) Mountain Battery, Punjab Frontier Force, from 22nd July 1886 to 1st Aug 1886, on medical certificate, in extension of privilege leave.

Wiltshire Regiment—Lieut F J H Barton (Offg Wing Officer on probation Corps of Guides) to Murree and Rawul Pindi, for two months, from date of availing himself of it, to study the native languages.

9th Bengal Lancers—Lieut F W P Angelo, to remain in Kashmir, on private affairs, from the 1st Sept to the 15th Oct 1886, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps in extension of leave granted him in G O C C, dated 15th April 1886.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steam-ship Dragoman, 1,839 tons, Captain J B. Rose, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff (August 5th), with a gennal cargo.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.
3rd September.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S. Manilla ..	2582	A. Cruciani	A	F. Bozzoni.
„ Persia	2317	R. Hutchinson...	B	W. and A. Graham & Co.
„ Ravenna ..	2139	A. B. Daniel....	C	....
„ Lord Lansdowne	1815	J. Schofield	F	....
„ C. Maclean.	1496	......	G	F. Muir & Co.
„ Inchborwa .	1487	W. J. Cook	H J	......
„ Aspatria.....	1921	G. Veale.........	L	The Captain.
„ Huzara	..	....	N	M. Mackenzie & Co.
„ R. Rubattino	3?44	G. Merelly......	P	F. Bozzoni.
„ Lady Armstrong	1343	Abbott	Q	J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Shara	..	....	..	K., Nixon & Co.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commander.	From.
3	Dragoman (s)	Rose	Cardiff, Aug. 5.

DEPARTURE.

Sept.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
3	Malda (s)	....	Aden.

The steamer Madura, began to load yesterday for Coast and Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.
ARRIVALS.

Aug.
30 Japan (s) ....Gardner ....Hongkong, Aug. 13.

DEPARTURES.

August 30.—Steamers Sirdhana and Inishowen Head.

DAILY IMPORTS.—September 2.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Persia s—63 drums linseed oil, M. A. Chandabhoy.
Clan Maclean s—100 cases brandy, D. Cowasji.

FROM ANTWERP.

Dago s—250 boxes candles, E. Sumsoodin and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Dago s—5 cases chimneys; S. Narraen and Co.
Ravenna s—179 packages medicine, provisions, &c. Treacher and Co; 1 case books, R. Sorabji and Co; 7 cases bacon and butter. J. Framji, 2 hogshead gin, 47 Packages provisions, confectionery, &c.; Phillips and Co.
Malwa s—9 cases provisions; Phillips and Co.
Huzara s—100 cases wine and 90 cases gin, J. Framji; 700 boxes brandy, N. Ardaseer; 20 cases beer, Phillips and Co.
Clyde s—7 cases brandy, R. Purshotum.
Clan Maclean s—25 cases whisky, A Bazonji

FROM TRIESTE.

Vorwert s—4 cases gold paper, B Shapoorji; 18 cases beer, Treacher and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX

R. Rubattino s—90 cases claret, Treacher and Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

Persia s—75 cases Painkiller, C. Heptoola.
Lord Lansdowne s—5 cases gingerwine and 6 cases liquor, Treacher and Co.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Gwalior s—3 cases brandy, M. Nevue and Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Huzara—25 cases beer, M. Nevue and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—Sept. 3.

FOR LONDON.

Rome s—7 cwts ivory, Blascheck and Co; 70 cwts coir fibre, G. H. Adamjee; 17 cwts gum, E. Peerdina; 100 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 70 cwts gum, W Khimjee; 15 cwts shells, M. Jiwun; 115 cwts gum, A. R. A. Kader; 22 cwts benjamin, A. Bhoyjee; 660 cwts skins, C. Essa.
Malwa s—1,005 cwts myrabollams, A. Salmon and Co; 1,000 cwts Linseed, M. L. Dreyfus and Co.
Malwa s—4,501 cwts Bailey; 1,252 cwts mustardseed and 1,000 cwts Joari, Blascheck and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Inchborwa s—1702 cwts dreed cocoa-nut D. Sagianic, 2,000 cwts wheat, Lyon and Co; 87 cwts copra, M. Soomar; 750 cwts gingelly seed, S. Kishovial.

FOR COLOMBO.

Ravenna s—19 boxes silver coin, C. M. Bank of India, London and China.

FOR HONGKONG

Rubattino s—140 bales twist, J Mooljee and Co; 140 cwts sandalwood; H. Mooljee; 45 bales twist, H. Dorabjee; 50 bales twist, M. Jaiths and Co; 266 bales twist, Colaba Manufacturing S. and W. Co; 40 bales twist, D. Sassoon and Co; 26 cwts bysabole M. Fazel; 25 bales twist, A. Cursetjee; 76 bales twist, L. R. Spg. and W. Co., Limited.
Ravenna s—150 bales twist, N B Mody and Co: 24 bales twist, Tata and Co; 7 cwts beeswax, P. Framji; 2 cwts ivory, J Peerbhoy and Co; 61 chests opium, D. Sassoon and Co; 22 chests opium. J. Peerbhoy; 8 chests opium, C. Bomonjee.
Ravenna—50 bales twist, N. Talati &c.; 25 bales twist, N. J. Sasson; 20 bales twist E. D. Sasson; 25 bales twist, S. S. Sassoon; 75 cwts onions C. Jooma; 46 chests opium, T. Topun; 18 chests opium, L. Chuttoo; 12 chest opium, Tatta and Co; 100 bales twist, E Noordin and Co; 25 bales twist, J. Ezzra and Co; 21 chests opium, S. Abraham; 4 chests opium, Sassoon J David; 172 chests, opium, Sassoon J. David; 52 chests opium, Sassoon J. David; 60 chests opium, N. J. Abraham; 65 chests opium, C. Ebram; 21 chests opium, S. Abraham; 9 chests opium, S. N. Tolata and Co; 19 chests opium, C. Ebram; 60 chest opium, E. D. Sassoon and Co; 30 chests opium, Tatta and Co; 27 chests opium, A Esmall and Co; 22 chests opium, S. Abraham; 40 chests opium, Sassoon J. D. and Co; 64 chests opium, T. Topun, 14 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon and Co; 6 chests opium, I. Eyraka; 7 chests opium, Tatta and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Ravenna s—7 chests, opium, T. Topun; 10 chests opium, D. Sassoon and Co; 6 chests opium, E. Noordin and Co; 31 chests opium, C. Bomonji and Co; 49 chests opium, N. J. Abraham; 11 chests opium, I. Ezsak; 13 chests opium, J. Peerbhoy; 26 chests opium, D. Sassoon and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Manilla s—200 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 3,000 empty bottles and 3 cwts skins, F. Bosson; 3,856 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co; 250 cwts linseed, Glade and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Lady Armstrong s—465 bales cotton, F. Sauquet and Co; 3 cwts rapeseed, P. Dreyfus and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Rubattino s—19 bales twist, H. Dorabji.

FOR ANTWERP.

Aspatria s—450 cwts rapeseed, T. and Boutillier.

FOR KOBE.

Rubattino s—100 bales cotton, F. Sauds and Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Cascapedia s—50 bales cotton, L Ludha.

HIGH COURT.—September 4.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

115-86—Bomonji and H—Rustomji Framji Wadia vs The Pachora Ginning and Pressing Co—Little, S, F and N.—Part heard.
250-86—Little, S, F and N—Nuthoo Lallji vs Rustomji Framji Wadia and others—Bomonji and H. S, F and N.—Part heard.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran.)

To speak to minutes of Decree.

75-85—Thakardas D and C—Currimji Allibhoy vs Allibhoy Hassanally—Pestonjee and R.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

254-85—Bomonji and H—Atmaram Juggonath and others vs Kassibai and others—Janardhan G.
45-84—Crawford and B—Raghowjee Anundji and another vs Valabdas Hurjiwandas and others —Mulji B B, L, S, F and N, and In person.
269-84—M H Khan—Morarji Anundji vs Dewji Jamnadas and another—Chalk and W.
239-85—In person—Janmahomed bin Ramjani vs Oosman Shaik alias Shaik Oosman and another—In person.
286-85—Balkrishna and B—(for pauper) Nanabhai Ramchundra vs Pandurung Hurrichundra and another—In person.
277-85—Hore, C. and B—Sayaji Asanna vs Sewji Dhurmaji and others—Payne, G and S.
238-85—Payne, G and S—Heerji Ramji vs Sewji Dhurrumsey—Crawford and B.
259-85—Tyabji and D—Zynubbai vs Haji Esmail Abdulla and another—Macfarlane and E, and Tyabji and D.
282-85—Balkrishna and B—Candas Tribhowandas and others vs Ramcorebai—Bomonji and H.
200-85—Crawford and B—Maneckchund Meghji vs Sewji Meghraj and another—Hore, C and B.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
Bombay, September 2.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	[illegible]
Temperature of the Air	[illegible]
Wet Bulb Thermometer..................................	75·0
Dew Point	[illegible]
Relative humidity of Air	[illegible]
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10) ..	10·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	80·1
Minimum do. do (read at 10 a.m.)	75·0
General Directions of Wind*........	WNW, NW, N, NW, ESE, SE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*........................	[illegible]
Fall of Rain	[illegible]
Total fall during month	[illegible]
„ year	[illegible]
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of the 2nd Sept.	[illegible]

* From midnight to midnight.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—September 1.

Spratt, Major, Bo Comdt, Colaba Depôt, on duty, from Deolali.
Cox, Lt, Bo 1st Oxfordshire L.I., on leave, from Poona.

September, 2.

Parkin Lt, Bo Comst Dept, on duty, from Ahmedabad.

DEPARTURES.—September 1.

Hornby, Col, Mad 12th Lancers, on leave, to Bangalore.

September, 2.

Clowes, Lt, Bo Attached 24th B. I., on leave, to Poona.

September, 3.

Parkin, Lt, Bo Comst Dept, on duty, to Ahmedabad.
Cox, Lt., Bo 1st Oxfordshire L I, on duty, to Poona.
Boucher, Lt, Mad 1st Hants Regt, on sick leave, to Australia.
Fannin-Surgn Major, Mad Medl Staff, on leave, to Secunderabad.

NOTICES.

GOUT RHEUMATISM

CURED BY THE USE OF DOCTOR LAVILLE'S LIQUOR AND PILLS

Approved by Doctor OSSIAN HENRY, Analytical Chemist of the Academie de Medecine of Paris.

"The liquor to be Used in Acute State of Gout or "Rheumatism.

"The pills in Chronical State.

"The liquor must be taken during the most acute fits.

"The pills must be taken during the interval of "fits to prevent them.

"All who suffer from gout or rheumatism should "read Doctor Laville's treatise.

"Post free, to all parts: 4d."

Wholesale, COMAR, 23, rue Saint-Claude, Paris. Sold by all Chemists and Druggists.

M. SCHUSTER, General Agent for India.

PRIZE OF £ 660 TO LAROCHE

Laroche's TRIPLE QUININE WINE GOLD MEDAL PRIZE £660

FROM THE THREE CINCHONAS

This *VINOUS ELIXIR* is the *most powerful* and valuable of the preparations of Quinine as a **strengthening** and **anti-febrile restorative.**

Been employed in cases of *weakness* and *general debility, loss of appetite, changes of life, nervousness, exhaustion, fever,* etc.

ALSO prepared with IRON

for *chlorosis, purifying* the *blood,* for *scrofulous affections,* etc.

Paris, 22, rue Drouot, 22, **Paris.**

LONDON, NEWBERRY et Co., Druggists.

BOMBAY: BOLTON & Co.; MORENAS & Co.

DOCTOR RABUTEAU'S

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DRAGEES, ELIXIR, SYRUP OF IRON, is used with great success in *Anemia, Chlorosis, Children's Weakness, Debility, Exhaustion, Convalescence, Poorness of Blood* after *fatigues, watches* and *excesses* of *all kinds.*

DOCTOR CLIN'S

(Medal of the Montyon Prize).

BROMIDE OF CAMPHOR is prepared in Capsules and Dragées. For *Nervous Diseases* and *in Brain* or *Mental affections.*

MATHEY-CAYLUS'

JAPONESE DROPS cure instantaneously the most violent TOOTH-ACHE and prevent the Pain from coming again by destroying the caries.

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The products of CLIN et Co., Purveyors to the Hospitals of Paris, may be had of all Chemists and Druggists.

GOLD MEDAL

CALCUTTA EXHIBITION 1884.

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WITH

PEPSINE AND DIASTASE.

IT HAS A MOST AGREEABLE FLAVOUR, AND CONTAINS THE TWO NATURAL AND INDISPENSABLE AGENTS TO INSURE GOOD DIGESTION.

It will be found most beneficial in cases of Indigestion, Vomiting, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Consumption, Gastralgia, Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, Constipation.

FALIERES' PHOSPHATINE,

This food, which is very agreeable to the taste, is invaluable for the numerous cases in which the phosphate of lime is indicated, particularly in pregnant and nursing women, in children particularly after weaning, in old people and in convalescents.

FALIERES' SYRUP

Of pure Bromide of Potassium

Prescribed with the greatest success for the cure of nervous maladies, headaches, sleeplessness, epilepsy, neurosis.

Approved by the Paris Academy of Medicine.

FALIERES' GRANULATED

Bromide of Potassium

Is employed against the same affections.

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And at all Pharmacies.

COUGHS COLDS

Influenza, Whooping Cough, Catarrh, Tickling Cough, Acute or Chronic Bronchitis, Hoarseness or Extinction of the Voice,

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Skin Diseases, Herpes, Congestions, Scrofula, Ulcers and Vitiated Blood.

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IODURATED DEPURATIVE DRAGEES

(Sugar-Coated Pills)

Constitute the *best,* the most *agreeable,* the most *active* and most *economical* of all known depuratives. They suit all ages and all constitutions of both sexes.

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ASTHMA, OPPRESSION, LARYNGITES, Neuralgia in the face, SLEEPLESSNESS

VAUQUELIN'S ANTI-ASTHMATIC TUBES

release INSTANTLY.

Eight or ten inhalations are sufficient.

ASTHMA.

DESLAURIERS' ANTI-ASTHMATIC ELIXIR

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BRASS & IRON BEDSTEADS,

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PLUMBERS' BRASSFOUNDRY,

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BRAZED BRASS & COPPER TUBES,

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COND BROS BIRM

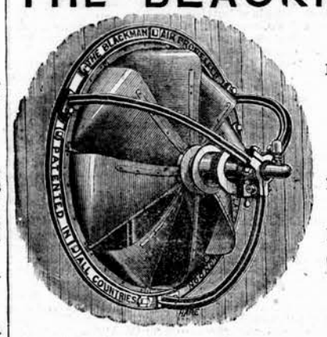


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Moves ONE MILLION cubic-feet of air per horse power per hour. Easily fixed and adapted to any conditions, and can be driven by any kind of MOTIVE power, including Bullock power. Adapted for Tea withering and Rice winnowing.

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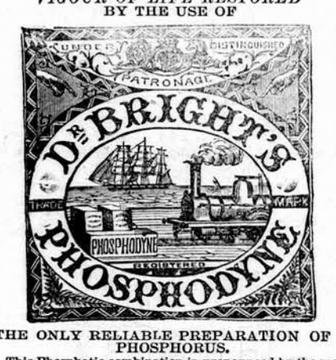
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THE ONLY RELIABLE PREPARATION OF PHOSPHORUS.

This Phosphatic combination is pronounced by the most eminent members of the Medical Profession to be the most efficacious medicine hitherto discovered for the speedy and permanent cure of—

Nervous Prostration, Liver Complaints, Female Complaints, General Debility, Indigestion, Flatulence, Sick Headache, Lassitude, Loss of Energy and Appetite, Mental and Physical Depression, Consumption (in its first Stages only), Nervous Debility in all its Stages, Premature Decline, Nervous Fancies, Eruptions of the Skin, Palpitation of the Heart, Impoverished Blood.

And all morbid conditions of the system arising from whatever cause.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is unequalled for its power in replenishing the vitality of the body, by its supplying all the essential constituents of the blood and nerve substance, and for developing all the powers and functions of the system to the highest degree, therefore, a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions. It quickly improves the functions of assimilation to such a degree that where for years an emaciated, anxious, and semi-vital condition has existed, the Flesh will rapidly increase in quantity and firmness, and the whole system return to a state of robust health.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

The ONLY medicine of that name granted certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks. Beware of counterfeit Phosphodynes and cheap imitations bearing similar names.

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Is sold in CASES by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe.

Full Directions for use in 16 Languages accompany each case.

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CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

OVERWHELMING TESTIMONY

ACCOMPANIES EVERY BOTTLE

PROVING THIS TO BE

THE GREATEST MEDICINE EVER DISCOVERED.

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kind, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face
Cures Scurvy Sores
Cures Cancerous Ulcers
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases
Cures Glandular Swellings
Clears the Blood from all impure matter From whatever cause arising

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

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Sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases. By ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world.

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PAIN KILLER has *never failed* when used according to *printed directions* inclosing each bottle, and *is perfectly safe even in the most inexperienced hands.*

PAIN KILLER A sure cure for Sore Throat, Coughs, Chills, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cramps, Cholera, and all *Bowel Complaints.*

PAIN KILLER IS THE BEST remedy known for Sea Sickness, Sick Headache, Pain in the Back or Side, Rheumatism, and Neuralgia.

PAIN KILLER is unquestionably the BEST LINIMENT MADE. It brings *speedy and permanent relief* in all cases of Bruises, Cuts, Sprains, Severe Burns, etc.

PAIN KILLER is the well-tried and trusted friend of the Mechanic, Farmer, Planter, Sailor, and in fact all classes wanting a medicine always at hand, and *safe to use* internally or externally with certainty of relief.

☞ No family can afford to be without this invaluable remedy in the house. Its price brings it within the reach of all, and it will save many times its cost in doctors' bills.

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SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA.

Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder.

GUARANTEED PURE SOLUBLE COCOA OF THE FINEST QUALITY, WITHOUT SUGAR OR ADMIXTURE.

COCOATINA is the best Cocoa for INDIA and the COLONIES, *keeping for years in all climates,* being in a concentrated form. Made instantaneously with boiling water, and palatable without milk.

The FACULTY pronounce it the "most nutritious, perfectly digestible beverage for *Breakfast, Luncheon,* or *Supper;*" and invaluable for Invalids and Young Children. Being absolutely "all Cocoa," with the excess of fat extracted, is four times the strength of preparations thickened yet weakened with arrowroot, starch, &c., and in reality cheaper than such mixtures, a teaspoonful to a breakfast cup costing less than one halfpenny.

Celebrated for remarkable Sustaining Properties. Specially adapted for Early Breakfasts.

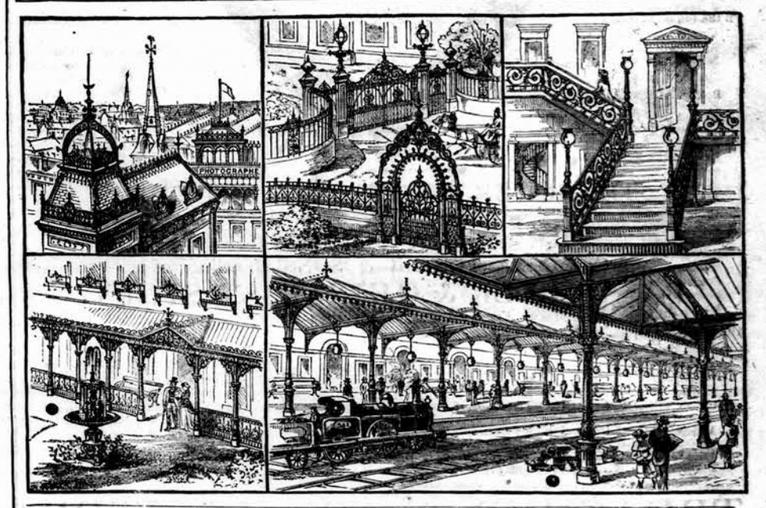
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AND ALL WHOLESALE HOUSES.



VAUGHAN-JONES'

EXTRA "C.I.G." OLD

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HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY

Special Blend of the Finest Campbeltown, Islay, and Blended Glenlivets.

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ALSO FOR THE FAMOUS

"JOHN JAMESON" BOTTLED WHISKEY.

Retail of the Great Eastern Hotel Company, Calcutta, and all dealers throughout India.

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PETER MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL was the ONLY ONE AWARDED TWO GOLD MEDALS.

PETER MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL Dr. Abbotts says:— "MORE BENEFIT THAN THE OTHER KINDS."

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ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR
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Of Messrs. FOSTER & SONS' bottling of
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In the home market Messrs. FOSTER & SONS' bottling is considered much the best, has by far the largest sale, and commands a higher price.

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BASS'S BEER, by Foster and Son	6 12	4 12 per doz. Cash.
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PURE, MILD and MELLOW.
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Rs. 35 — The same Watch, large size only, in extra heavy case and superior quality. Guarantee two years.

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SOUNDY & Co LIMITED, BOMBAY.

MARCKS AND COMPANY.

LADIES' WATCHES.


Fig. 10.


Fig. 11.


Fig. 12.


Fig. 13.


Fig. 14.


Fig. 15.

THE above illustrations of Ladies' Plain Watches will serve to give a fair idea of the sizes usually worn. Fig 10 is a keyless half-hunter; Fig. 11, a key less hunter; Fig 12, keyless crystal face; and Fig. 13, a key winding crystal face. The details of the case ornamentation exhibit, of course, an endless variety. In ordering, it will suffice to state whether the Watch is preferred plain, engine-turned, engraved, enamelled, or jewelled, and the dial of gold or of white enamel. The seconds hand is generally dispensed with in Ladies' Watches.

Watches with lever movements will be as large as illustration No. 10. Still smaller sizes can only be made in cylinder, and they cost more in proportion, as they measure less. Fig. 15 represents the smallest size we make in this plain form. Rs. 125.

A keyless hunter of the same size, enamelled dark-blue, or green, and set with diamond, Rs. 600.

	Rs. a.
Silver keyless hunting, plain, engine-turned or engraved, like illustration 11	45 0
Do. half-hunting, like illustration 10	50 0
Do. crystal faced, like illustration 12	40 0
Gold keyless crystal faced, like illustration 12	60 0
Do. hunting, like illustration 11	65 0
Do. half-hunting, like illustration 10	70 0
Do. half-hunting, 18-carat, best quality, like illustration 10	130 0
Do. hunting, white enamelled dial, 18-carat, best quality, like illustration 11	125 0
Do. crystal face, 18-carat, like illustration 12	95 0
Fig. 10, half-hunting, key winder, lever, enamelled or gold dial	175 0
Fig. 11, gold hunter, keyless, leaver, enamelled	200 0
Fig. 11, gold hunter, key winder, lever, enamelled or gold dial	150 0
Gold keyless, highest quality, fully jewelled and compensated half Chronometer	350 0
Gold Watches of the most costly make in great variety	from Rs. 200 to 380 0
The above in enamelled cases, set with pearls or diamonds	from Rs. 280 to 700 0

Note.—When ordering, please quote the number of illustration.

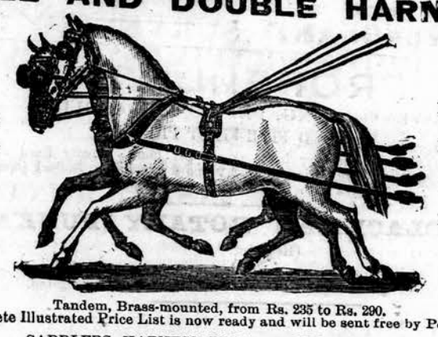
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BOMBAY & POONA.

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SINGLE HARNESS, Brass-mounted, our own make, well known for its durability, from Rs. 80 to Rs. 145.

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Tandem, Brass-mounted, from Rs. 235 to Rs. 290.

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WATERPROOF Harness Composition.

JET BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.

SADDLE PASTE, (Waterproof.)

EBONITE WATERPROOF BLACKING, For Boots, Shoes, Harness, and all Black Leather articles.

POLISHING PASTE For Cleaning Metals.

POUCH BLACKING, (Waterproof.)

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LARGE STOCK TO SELECT FROM,
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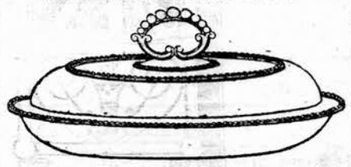
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SADDLE SOAP.—Invaluable for all kinds of Saddlery.
HARNESS COMPOSITION.—Highly nutritious to the leather.
ENGLISH NEAT'S FOOT OIL.—Indispensable during the rains for keeping traces, reins, etc., in good order.
&c., &c., &c.
Liquids, Compositions, and all kinds of Leather Dressings, Boot-top Fluids, Powders, Blackings, &c., &c., by the best Makers,
ALWAYS IN STOCK.

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BOMBAY.

LUND & BLOCKLEY

PERFECT SUBSTITUTE FOR SILVER.

The Real Nickel Silver, introduced upwards of 35 years ago, when strongly Silver-plated, cannot be distinguished from Silver.
WITH ORDINARY USAGE THIS QUALITY WILL WEAR TWENTY YEARS.


No. 5525.

No. 5525—Entree or Corner Dishes. Each Dish with moveable handle forming 2 open Dishes, each set making 8 Dishes when required.
Per pair.....Rs. 90 | Per set of four ...Rs. 180
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Per pair .....Rs. 133 | Per set of four ...Rs. 266

BREAKFAST OF BACON DISHES.

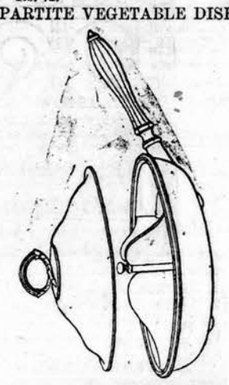

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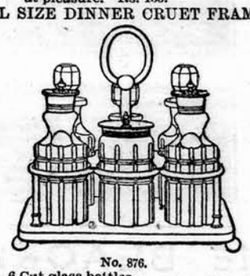
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TRIPARTITE VEGETABLE DISHES.


No. 12667.

No. 12667—Plain with Beaded Edge, moveable Divisions, and Drainer for three kinds of vegetables, loose cover, Hot Water Warmer, and arranged with moveable handle to cover to form a separate Dish at pleasure. Rs. 135.

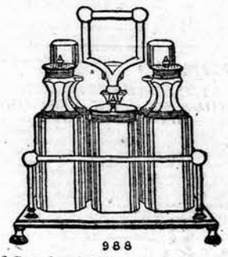
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No. 876—6 Cut-glass bottles... ... ...Rs. 45
Do. 4 do. do. ... ... „ 36


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No. 886—6 Cut-glass bottles... ... ...Rs. 36
Do. 5 do. do. ... ... „ 32
Do. 4 do. do. ... ... „ 25


988

No. 988—6 Cut-glass bottles... ... ...Rs. 70
Do. do. do. ... ... „ 55


No. 979.

No. 979—6 Cut-glass bottles... ... ...Rs. 52
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10 *PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR READY MONEY.*

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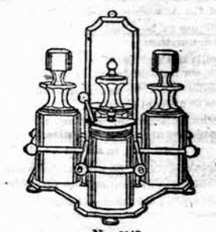
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ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

MINIATURE CRUET FRAMES.


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No. 2143—5 Cut-glass bottles ... ...Rs. 35 0
No. 1963—5 Handsome Cut-glass bottles... „ 33 0
No. 2144—THE "CLUB" CRUET, containing 1 each Mustard, Pepper, Salt, Cayenne and 2 Sauce bottles ... „ 41 0
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And a variety of others „ „ 15 to „ 35 0

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No. 2000—3 Cut-glass bottles ... ...Rs. 15 8
Do. Upright Handle in centre of frame ... ... „ 17 8

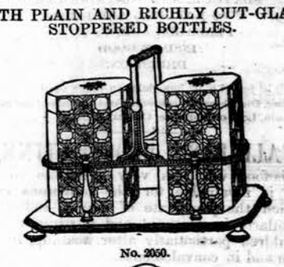

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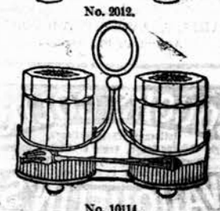

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Do. 3 Do. do. do. ... „ 95
No. 2012—2 Cut-glass stoppered bottles with rack for pickle fork ... ... „ 34
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Sauce Frames to contain four original bottles of Sauce ... ... From Rs. 20 to „ 38

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Handsome Wicker-Work Sauce Baskets to take four original bottles of Sauce. From Rs. 25 to... .... „ 36
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